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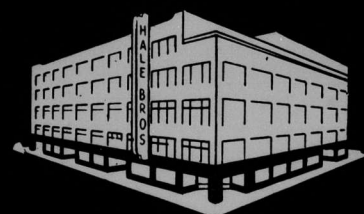
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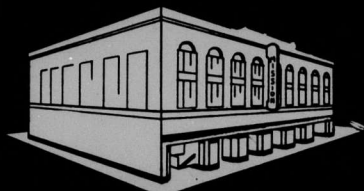
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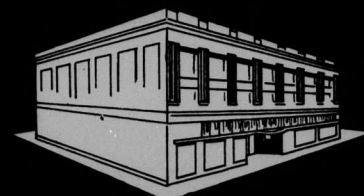
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The Dignity of Organized Labor

By J. K. "SPIKE" WALLACE, President Los Angeles Musician's Union, No. 47

Labor has built America. The dignity of the working man has made this nation a great democracy. You and I cannot fully appreciate the work of our forefathers who built the United States unless we credit Labor for many of the things we have today.

*"America was founded and developed by a people who were moved by the greatest dream in human history. In leaving the Old World for the New, the millions who settled and cultivated the great expanse of the North American continent were inspired by a dream of a new life, a free life, an independent and happy existence. They build the greatest democracy in the history of civilization."*¹

The story of trade-union development is a story of successive adaptation to changing conditions and problems.

*"... unions have had to fight for every objective beginning with the right to exist ..."*²

Problems relating to wages and working conditions have been a prolific source of controversy between employer and employee ever since the earliest days of labor relations.

A thorough understanding of Organized Labor is dependent upon one's knowledge of the development of the movement. A great deal of misunderstanding is due to ignorance of why men associate to improve their material status by concerted action.

Most of what one reads in the daily press is greatly distorted because the press is controlled by interests not in sympathy with Labor, and because most reporters assigned to Labor reporting have little or no understanding of the principles and problems of Organized Labor.

Present day labor relations, Labor's aims and contributions to society, laws concerning collective bargaining and closely related activities constitute an extensive field of study. Labor laws are the crystallization of Labor's experience over many years. Much of the history of the Labor Movement in the United States can be traced to definite circumstances which the workers met and solved through the support of new laws. To believe current labor problems are the result of nothing more than unrest and not the result of a very normal interplay of the self-assertion of employers, employees and society and to disregard the fact that all labor development is the successive adaptation to changing conditions and problems, is to fail to understand the very nature of a normal society.

Labor, Extensive Field of Study

*"Elements of diversity, although powerful, are not strong enough to disrupt the social fabric. Employers, employees and other elements of society recognize the necessity for the maintenance of harmonious relationships, and it is out of this realization that laws emerge."*³

Although individual Labor organizations existed, the early history of this nation does not record a national Labor Movement because unions had not organized sufficiently well. According to history, the first Labor organization in the United States were the Shoemakers and Cooper Guilds in 1648.

*"Another early Labor organization was the New York Society of Journeymen's Shipwrights, incorporated in 1803. In the same year the tailors organized, and in 1819 the batters. In the early part of the century, before 1817, the New York Typographical Society was formed."*⁴

Coming from England many of our ancestors were anxious to discard the old industrial philosophy and adjust themselves to the fact that the American Colonies were established on the basis of individualism, industrial enterprise, and freedom from governmental regulation without representation.

Little regulation occurred until the latter quarter of the nineteenth century. Then followed the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887, Sherman Anti-trust Act of 1890, Elkins Act of 1903, Hepburn Act of 1906, Mann-Elkins Act of 1910, Adamson Eight-Hour Act of 1916, and several others.

When factory conditions became unbearable in America, the latter part of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries saw the formation of many Labor societies. The real beginning of the American Labor Movement occurred during the second half of the 1820's when the general circumstances of the times influenced by suffrage, slavery, demand for shorter hours, abolition of imprisonment for debts, and rising prices brought about a drive for Organized Labor. In 1828 the Mechanics Free Press began a serious drive to unite the Labor Movement. Beginning with the year 1851 many Labor unions were organized into a full-fledged Labor Movement.

In November, 1881, existing Labor unions met in Pittsburgh and formed the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada. From this early organization, the American Federation of Labor, with Samuel Gompers as its first president, was formed in Columbus, Ohio, in December, 1886.*

*"At its 1889 convention the American Federation of Labor decided to regard the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada as an earlier stage of its own history, and to date its origin from 1881; hence the 'Founded in 1881' that appears on all the official publications of the federation."*⁵

The federation launched drives to educate workers to the merits of Organized Labor. The advancement was slow because it was difficult to convince

widely scattered workers, due to lack of communications and poor transportation. Too, though dual movements were started, intended to divide the Labor Movement, yet the American Federation of Labor survived and successfully achieved most of its objectives, which were to increase the economic strength and social influence of the unions through organization, collective bargaining, legislation and education.

Colonies Established on Freedom

Scientific means by which union objectives are accomplished may be listed as (1) Organization, (2) Recognition, (3) Collective Bargaining, (4) Written agreement and methods of enforcement, (5) Closed Shop, (6) Seniority, (7) Arbitration and other conditions of employment, (8) Vacations, (9) Handling grievances, (10) Checkoff, (11) and last of all—Strikes.

Some of the achievements of the American Federation of Labor include (1) Department of Labor, (2) Recognition of Labor's right under the National Recovery Act, (3) National Labor Relations Board, (4) Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, (5) Compensation laws, (6) Vocational training, (7) Wider use of public schools, (8) Worker's vacations, (9) Women's suffrage, (10) Regulation of right work for women, (11) Eight-hour day, (12) Promotion of State compulsory education law, (13) Federal Employment Service, (14) Old age benefits, (15) Regulation and limitation of child labor, (16) Higher standards of living, (17) More leisure for all.

*"Despite the laws backing the Labor Movement, it would be a mistake to assume that unions and union members occupy a preferred legal position. Union leaders and union members are subject to the same laws that regulate the conduct of the rest of the community."*⁶

Labor has in recent years been passing through a period of increasing federal and governmental regulation as evidenced by the National Industrial Recovery Act, the National Labor Relations Act, the Wages and Hours Bill, Social Security Law, War Labor Disputes Act and various other legislation.

Much progress has been made as a result of the National Labor Relations Act.† It guarantees employees certain rights, makes possible the presidential appointment of three members who compose a National Labor Relations Board, provides a means of preventing unfair Labor practices, and furnishes the National Labor Relations Board with certain investigatory powers. There are limitations to the National Labor Relations Act, especially Section 13, which reads:

"Nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to interfere with or impede or diminish in any way the right to strike."

Labor's Objectives and Achievements

While certain modification of our Labor laws would benefit Labor, one of the finest principles of co-operation between management and Labor is made possible through collective bargaining.

Briefly, attitudes toward collective bargaining may be summed up as (1) Militant, (2) Horse-Trading, (3) Defeatist, (4) Acceptance, (5) Co-operative. Co-operative Attitude is based on a desire for prosperity on both sides for the benefit of one another. It removes selfishness from the bargaining table with everything brought out in front. In a way this attitude is based on the Golden Rule with sound ideas and established facts presented on both sides. One does not have to be in a conference room long before he notices mutual confidence and a genuine feeling of fairness on both sides. Unfortunately, however, this attitude too frequently develops late between employers and employees.

Union strength has grown in every large city. *Eastern cities have as great an increase in Union membership as cities in the West.* With our forthcoming job in 1947, it behooves our association (Musicians) to assume a co-operative attitude and encourage enthusiasm in a progressive manifestation of faith in America. Our association is continuing to build a wholesome partnership within its ranks which can be summed up in a "we" attitude.

These are the responsibilities we owe our members: Members are entitled to fair affiliation requirements, democratic administration and judicial machinery within the association to promptly and effectively protect them from arbitrary and despotic treatment. Members are entitled, too, to the lowest dues consistent with efficient administration, and to an honest dollar's worth of service for every dollar they pay in.

1 "The Dynamics of Industrial Democracy," by Golden and Ruttenberg.

2 "Union Rights and Union Duties," by Joel Seidman.

3 "The Development of Labor Relations Law," by Wayne McNaughton, American Council of Public Affairs, Washington, D. C.

4 "Personnel Relations," by J. E. Walters.

5 "Organized Labor, Vol. III," by Millis and Montgomery.

* For complete account 65th Convention, AFL, held October, 1946, see November 1946, issue "American Federationist."

† For the complete text of the National Labor Relations Act, see Public No. 198, 74th Congress (S1958).

Umpires, Seeing Light, Form Union

Baseball umpires, long the butt of scabby jokes involving dim eyesight, are seeing very well these days. "Now, hold the card over the other eye and see if you can read the fifth line." Sure he can. "It says, Umpires Should Have a Union!"

It didn't happen that way, and you saw practically nothing about it in the papers. But it was THE story of the recent baseball convention in Los Angeles. The umps, under cover, were organizing, 'twas reported.

Necessarily the business would be under cover. A few years ago Ernie Stewart, topflight American League ump, complained of working conditions. He was promptly bounced. About the same time Dolly Stark, leading National arbiter, held out for \$12,000 a year salary. He was drawing \$7500 as the most colorful and probably most efficient performer in the league. The magnates couldn't see it, permitted Stark to quit permanently.

Mistreated

One of the most cowardly as well as stupid phases of American life is the daily treatment of baseball umpires. Here is "sportsmanship" at rock bottom quality. Here is reasoning and appreciation of human values on a part with the barbarism of South Sea headhunters.

The ump is the hardest worked, the most courageous guy on the field. In a baseball way he is easily the best informed. He knows the rules inside out, more than you can say for most ball players and managers. And he works under a tension few people realize. I have seen Stark, a high-strung fellow, after a game. Often he'd go off by himself for several hours to calm down. It did plenty to his nerves.

Yet ballplayers, managers and fans—who couldn't begin to fill the job—treat umpires as if they were a necessary evil instead of the real kings of the game. Pilots use them as verbal punching bags to get the name of being a "fighting manager." This is cheap, cowardly and dumb business. McGraw used to deliberately incite the fans against the ump. He'd use foul language, too. Personally the ump is supposed to take it. But once a tough arbiter, Rigler, removed his mask and bashed McGraw on the nose with it. For which, if I recall, Rigler was fined.

Lack Sportsmanship

Ridicule, a smarter form of torment, is usually beyond most managers. But once, when it was drizzling and Pittsburgh wanted the game called—the Pirates were losing in an early inning—pilot Frisch bounded out at the ump with a raised umbrella. Frisch was fired from the game and the Pirates lost anyhow. All comes under the head of phony showmanship and anything to prevent losing a ball game.

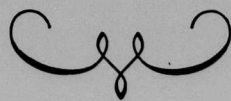
Baseball has progressed in everything but sportsmanship. It hasn't gone much beyond the ancient comic-page portrait of the ump with the inciting caption, Kill the Robber.

In the old days it was necessary to give umps police protection after games. During the play they dodged pop bottles, cushions, what not. Not many years ago an American League ump was knocked unconscious when hit by a bottle from a fan. And an enraged club owner threw an umpire's clothing in the street and barred him from the dressing room.

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193 American Unions

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has counted up United States trade unions and their affiliations. Result: 103 American Federation of Labor affiliates plus one semi-autonomous union (District 50 of the United Mine Workers), 40 CIO affiliates, and two semi-autonomous unions (the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and the Federation of Dyers, both connected with the CIO Textile Workers Union), and 50 independent of unaffiliated unions.

Union constitutions usually provide for a president and secretary-treasurer and charge incumbents with the major responsibility in the administration of union affairs. Since summer 1945, 32 unions have changed presidents and 41, secretary-treasurers.

Research activities if unions have grown. In 1946, 12 more unions than in 1945 had directors of research. Only two unions dropped such offices. There were 72 research directors in 1945 compared to 60 a year ago.

Lawyers' 'Closed Shop' Denied

The Wisconsin Supreme Court has denied the petition of the Wisconsin State Bar Association, requesting a "Lawyers' Closed Shop" in that State. The lawyers call it the "integrated bar," and point out that other States have adopted the scheme. Broadly, it provides that unless you join the Bar Association and pay your dues you can't practice law. No Labor union has ever attempted anything like that.

Two LaFollettes Slam 'Reds'

WASHINGTON—"Some subversive elements, in league with political charlatans, are prostituting liberalism for their own devious purposes."

That's from an article, "Look Out, Liberals," by Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., printed in his weekly, *The Progressive*. It was "Young Bob's" first public utterance since he was defeated in the primary. He considers the camouflaged "Reds" the chief menace to the Progressive cause.

At about the same time, Congressman Charles M. LaFollette (Rep., Ind.), who is quitting the House after four years of consistent support of progressive causes, took this blast at American Communists:

"I hope the Republicans will keep a sharp lookout against the boring-from-within tactics of these masters of political mayhem."

Wherever he went during the campaign, he said he found the "Reds" were knifing candidates who are real Progressives. He concluded:

"The Communists do not want reform; they want chaos, revolution and then world power dictated by the Kremlin."

Help School Safety Patrols

Help the school safety patrols in their efforts to protect their classmates against the hazards of traffic, the California State Automobile Association urges in an appeal to motorists. "Take It Easy" when approaching a school, and watch out for children who may be crossing the street under the patrol guidance.

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\$4.92 Average Egyptian Wage

CAIRO, Egypt (AFLN)—The Egyptian Finance Ministry has just released the following figures on that country's industrial workers: a wage of \$4.92 for a 51-hour work week is the lot of the average man. They figure the local piastre as worth four American cents, which is slightly excessive, and define as industrial worker anyone employed at manual labor in the manufacture of consumer goods.

Heavy industry, preparing capital goods, is nonexistent in Egypt and no attempt is made to determine conditions among this country's agricultural workers.

The latter certainly are no better off than factory workers. They get some food off the ground they cultivate, but their wages never are more than 20 cents a day. They have one advantage over the hired farmhands of temperate climates—there is no dead season in Egypt and they can find work the year 'round.

The aristocrats of Egyptian labor are slaughter house workers, who toil only 40 hours a week for \$14.72. In other food industries the pay and hours are among the worst—\$4.32 for a 55-hour week. Laundry workers, dyers, and barbers hit the very bottom, \$3.24 for 51 hours.

Railway workers and truck drivers do better than the average, \$8.04 for 52 hours. Those employed in water pumping stations and electric power-houses have the same hours and get \$8.68.

Practically all industry, shipping excepted, is grouped around the country's two biggest cities, Cairo and Alexandria.

The latter's 17,423 workmen average \$5.92 for a 52-hour week, whereas the 28,693 of the Cairo region average only \$5.28 for 51 hours.

Free Speech Not a Shield

Employers who are opposed to Labor organization cannot use constitutional guarantees of free speech as a cloak behind which to wage war against unionism, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago declared in a decision involving the anti-Labor R. R. Donnelley printing firm. The company claimed that it had a perfect right, under the First Amendment to the Constitution, to engage in activities hostile to Labor. The Circuit Court said no—emphatically.

Union Dues — An Investment

Your dues are an investment in the benefits of a union—steadily rising wages as conditions warrant, greater leisure through the shorter work-week and vacations with pay, committees to represent you in dealing with grievances and problems of the job, greater security and better employment relationships.—*The Bridgemen's Magazine*.

NAM Denounced for Propaganda

Charges that the National Association of Manufacturers is making "the most brazen attempt in its history" to control the public schools and use them as a major avenue of anti-Labor propaganda were made by Irvin R. Kuenzli, secretary of the American Federation of Teachers, in an address to the women's auxiliary of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

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Labor and Russia

By JOSEPH A. PADWAY
Chief Counsel for the AFL

When a member of the Cabinet of the United States was forced to resign because of his sharp differences with the foreign policy of our government toward Russia, the American people must sit up and take notice.

First, I can say without hesitation that the seven million members of the American Federation of Labor stand solidly united in support of a firm policy toward Soviet Russia. They are shocked by Russia's aggressive tactics since the war ended. They are disillusioned by Russia's failure to co-operate with the United States and Great Britain for the establishment of enduring world peace based upon justice.

Communism offers no attraction to the members of the American Federation of Labor.

I think it is highly significant that although Communism is supposed to be based upon socialism, the most bitter enemies of the Communist experiment to be found in this country and in Great Britain are the socialists themselves.

Now it cannot be denied that the Communists in this country have gained headway, and even control in some Labor groups not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It is important the public should understand that the conflict between the AFL and the CIO stems largely from this source. As the president of the federation said in a public address some time ago, we can no more reconcile the Americanism of the AFL with the Communism that motivates certain CIO affiliates "than you can reconcile the Knights of Columbus with the Ku Klux Klan."

Scientific Placements Merged

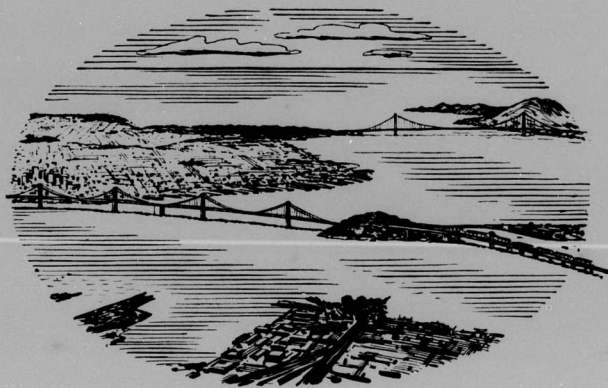
WASHINGTON (USLD)—So the U. S. Employment Service might better meet the needs of employers for scientific, professional and executive personnel, USES placement services have been augmented by the merger of the placement service of the National Roster of Scientific and Professional Personnel with the USES National Clearing House. The National Clearing House will operate through the 1,700 local State Employment Service offices. Registrants with executive, professional and scientific qualifications and experience can be put in contact with employers who need their services, anywhere in the country or overseas. More than 50,000 highly skilled individuals from the roster's files were placed in war industry and in specialized posts in the armed services during the war.

Frog Legs Popular

CHICAGO (AFLN)—According to reports coming from middle American information bureau, some 250,000 pounds of frog legs have been shipped from Cuba to the United States each year for the past six years—and frog hunting has become one of Cuba's most popular professions.

I think the American people were relieved by the fact that Secretary of Commerce Wallace resigned.

This feeling of relief will be strengthened by the assurance that the American Federation of Labor, the strongest and most representative Labor organization in the Nation, stands as an impenetrable barrier, resisting and preventing any attempt by the Communists to take over control in America by way of the Trade Union Movement.



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Wage-Hour and Public Contracts

One hundred million dollars have been put into the pockets of 2,500,000 American workers in the last eight years as a direct result of enforcement and educational activities of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U. S. Department of Labor.

This \$100,000,000 represents the amount of wages improperly withheld from pay envelopes by some 100,000 employers whose employees were covered by the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

In addition to the restitution to workers of wages improperly withheld, untold millions of dollars have accrued to American wage earners through compliance of employers with the wage and hour provisions of the two acts.

With an annual inspection schedule of 45,000 establishments, restitution even today is running at the rate of about a million dollars a month. More surprising in this day of relatively high wages is the fact that 11 per cent of the firms inspected by the Divisions owed money for failing to pay the minimum wage of 40 cents an hour to at least some of their employees. It should be pointed out, however, that particularly in the last few years, the Divisions have been increasingly selective in the establishments chosen for inspection, making it a point to locate the sore spots where most violations are apt to occur and to inspect those places. The institution of this selective process is influenced by the fact that while the size of the division's staff will permit only 45,000 inspections annually there are approximately 530,000 covered establishments in the country and there is a turnover of as many as 50,000 which go in and out of business each year.

To Protect Wage Base

Passed in a period when employment and wages were at a very low ebb (1938), the Fair Labor Standards Act will be a bulwark in this post-war era operating to protect the wage base that is the recognized standard on which our whole wage structure is built, particularly if a higher statutory minimum is passed by the congress. The minimum wage provisions of the act will serve as a floor under which wages may not fall with respect to covered and non-exempt workers, and will serve as a guidepost to employers whose workers are not covered by the act.

The overtime provisions of the act, through the brake they will put upon the inclination of employers to employ people long hours, will help to spread employment by encouraging the employment of more workers, thus contributing to the full employment program to which this Nation is committed. The overtime provisions will also, of course, continue to increase the take-home pay of workers who are employed for more than 40 hours a week.

The Public Contracts Act—the predecessor of the Fair Labor Standards Act, being enacted in 1936—which sets standards of minimum wages, maximum hours, child labor, convict labor, safety and health for the performance of government contracts in excess of \$10,000, will also continue to promote the well-being and welfare of workers in the post-war period. In those industries where it is economically feasible, machinery is available through wage determination hearings under the Public Contracts Act to provide a higher minimum rate than that established by the Fair Labor Standards Act, a minimum based on the prevailing minimum rates paid in a given locality.

It should be emphasized in connection with the Fair Labor Standards Act that raising the statutory minimum to 65 cents an hour is necessary to provide somewhere near the same standard of living envisioned by the congress when it passed the Act in 1938, and to provide a very modest step forward toward the goal of furnishing an adequate living budget for the American worker and his family.

Local Regional Office

In striving toward that goal the Administrator of the Divisions, L. Metcalfe Walling, has strongly recommended raising the minimum to 65 cents an hour and has recommended, among other things, that coverage be extended to more of the Nation's lowpaid workers, and that a reasonable statute of limitations be enacted with respect to claims brought by employees seeking restitution of back wages illegally withheld.

The Divisions, constantly alert in their efforts to secure compliance with both the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Public Contracts Act, maintain 13 regional offices and additional branch offices throughout the Nation. Regional Office 13, which embraces California, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Hawaii and Alaska, is located in San Francisco at 785 Market street, suite 501 Humboldt Bank Building, with branch offices in Seattle, Los Angeles, and Portland, Ore.

What Next?

Development of a new plastic substance stronger than all others and lighter than the lightest metal is reported by Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory. Norman E. Wahl, who directed the development said that the new substance was 20 to 30 per cent stronger and 40 per cent lighter than aluminum, and had 30 times the impact strength of other plastics. The new material is made of glass cloth dipped in plastic resins.

Women's Bureau

The Women's Bureau is concerned with women workers. It was established by congress as a permanent agency in the U. S. Department of Labor, June 5, 1920—as an outgrowth of the temporary World War I Woman in Industry Service created in July, 1918. The bureau's program at all times has included a wide variety of activities, though it has no laws to administer. It investigates and reports on all problems and conditions of wage earning women and has issued some 200 printed reports. It formulates standards and policies to improve women's working conditions, increase their efficiency, develop opportunities for their profitable employment. It renders advisory and consultative services, and furnishes information in technical and popular forms, to meet needs and requests of private and government agencies (local, national and international). Assisting the Washington headquarters are its seven regional offices.

The bureau operates in the interests of all types of women workers—irrespective of race, creed, age, marital status—in all fields of employment. It is concerned with employed women in all their relationships—as part of the Nation's labor force—as organized and unorganized workers—as homemakers with family responsibilities—as wage earners whose purchasing power is of importance to the national economy—as citizens entitled to all rights and privileges of our democracy—and as a force in world affairs.

Prevents Discriminatory Tendencies

The bureau's program has been shaped to the shifting problems and conditions of women workers at each turn of the economic cycle—whether due to war or peace, prosperity or depression. During World War II the bureau worked in many ways to promote the effective use of womanpower.

The bureau's major objectives in this post-war period are prevention of discriminatory tendencies to bar women from jobs or to force them into substandard jobs, and safeguarding their essential place in the labor force. This effort has been facilitated by dissemination of authentic facts on women's post-war employment needs and plans, as compiled in interviews, held before V-J Day, with women workers in 10 war production centers.

During the past year the bureau has continued its various types of research geared to current needs. A series of union leaflets (based chiefly on a study of a number of union contracts) dealing with women's stake in unions, rate for the job, seniority, unemployment compensation, has been issued. A bulletin on women workers in the telephone industry was released as a result of a survey made at the request of the union in the industry. The effects of wartime hours on women's factory performance and home life is the subject of a pending report. A report in preparation deals with a survey of 258 power laundries in 38 different areas, showing not only the need for better conditions in many plants, but the feasibility of the good standards as practiced in other laundries. Of other current surveys, two in which unions have a particular stake pertain to: (1) Maternity benefits allowed women workers under certain union-management agreements; (2) wage determination techniques, with references to union participation in wage adjustments and the effects of these on sex differentials.

As a result of the bureau's legal research its recent publications include a series analyzing and appraising State Labor laws for women and the wartime modifications. Through continuous effort the bureau has helped to promote enactment and better administration of good Labor legislation applying to women. For such purposes the bureau has advised with State departments of Labor, trade unions, civic organizations, and federal authorities. State minimum wage legislation and "equal pay" laws (State and federal) are among the types on which technical assistance has been given.

Has Labor Advisory Committee

Among important conferences called by the bureau during the year were two with its Labor advisory committee (made up of key women of the AFL, CIO, one independent union, and the National Women's Trade Union League). In response to requests of this committee the bureau is planning a study to evaluate wartime changes in night work controls of women's work, and an investigation as to the possible development of a practical training program for women. As requested also by the committee a monthly *Fact Sheet* on women workers has been initiated, and popular leaflets on "Why Women Work" and on the bureau's functions issued.

In the international field the Inter-American activities related to working women have been continued. Frieda Miller, the Women's Bureau director, attended as a representative of the United States Government the London meeting of the assembly of the United Nations and the Montreal meeting of the governing body of the ILO, and served also on its committee on constitutional changes. The bureau sent an official observer to the New York meeting of the UN subcommission on the Status of Women and has co-operated with women's organizations concerned with the future program of this commission.

Wisdom

For over 170 years Americans have fought on a thousand battlefields and always that men might be more free and have peace. Their million graves demand of us that we do not fail them in the halls of peacemaking.—Herbert Hoover.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

In 60 years of existence, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has become one of the most important sources of information in the federal government on current economic conditions. The facts which BLS compiles help Labor, management and government cope with present-day and probable future economic problems. They are used by other public agencies, by private organizations, individuals and by Labor unions.

The act of Congress under which the Bureau operates provides that the Bureau shall "acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with Labor . . . and especially upon its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity."

This the Bureau has done in the gathering of statistics on wages, hours, employment, industrial accidents, prices, productivity, and construction, and many other types of information helpful to Labor organizations in their relations with their employers. Hundreds of requests from Labor unions for information are received by BLS offices each month.

Gathers Basic Data

The basic data which are gathered by BLS through the voluntary cooperation of unions and business concerns and from other government agencies is of vital need to these very groups. The studies planned by the Bureau are undertaken on the basis of the needs of these groups. BLS also provides speakers at union classes to discuss such topics as prices, wages, employment, work injuries, chart and exhibit-making, and Labor journalism.

Workers' educational groups set up by Labor unions and Labor schools in universities obtain a good deal of material from the Bureau. At several recent conventions of Labor organizations, for instance, the Bureau submitted charts, graphs and visual aids drawn by the Bureau's art staff for display. This display was presented to show, by graphic methods, statistics of interest and value to the organizations.

During the war years, the Bureau became the statistical arm for the Office of Price Administration, and the War Labor Board, and did special statistical work for the Army, the Navy and Maritime Commission, and other war agencies. In addition to these studies, BLS also made studies of post-war Labor problems in order that plans might be laid for the transitional period.

Labor organizations can make use of the Bureau's studies which show long range employment prospects in occupations which require training or apprenticeship in trades, services, professions and major industries. This type of material is useful also to counselors, school officials, and Veterans Administration.

Wide Variety of Information Collected

The industry wage studies involve collection of wage rates for key occupations for wage earners in leading industries. Data gathered by BLS on shift differentials, vacations, lunch and rest periods, insurance, incentive plans and welfare funds are useful to Labor unions in wage negotiations. The annual surveys by the Bureau of union wage scales are made in building and construction, baking, printing, trucking and urban transportation industries.

These studies are used by Labor and management in specific negotiations as a factual basis for reaching agreement in wage disputes. Such special studies have played an important role in panel deliberations on wages in such cases as the oil and meat packing disputes.

Efforts of government, veterans organizations and other groups to get the housing program on the way has been greatly aided by information gathered by BLS' construction division. The number of dwellings started in urban and rural nonfarm areas, construction employment and pay rolls, earnings and hours on both privately financed construction and federal construction—all these and other data are valuable to the housing program.

When President Truman vetoed the OPA bill on Saturday, the 29th of June the cost of food items from different sections of the country was wired into BLS offices by their representatives by the following Tuesday.

Unions Use BLS Releases

Labor unions have made vast use of the scores of bulletins and press releases published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The studies of specific provisions in 15,000 current collective bargaining agreements are used as a basis for working out new agreements by unions, employers and the Conciliation Service.

Monthly injury rates in selected manufacturing industries are collected regularly by the Bureau. Causes of work accidents are studied with the idea of assisting employers in setting up safety devices. A study on the efficiency, absenteeism and injury records was made to help the Veterans Administration in placing disabled veterans.

To solve the problems of our complex industrial society we need first of all to know the facts. Most of the facts gathered by the Bureau form the basis for articles appearing in the *Monthly Labor Review*, official publication of the Bureau. Data which the Bureau of Labor Statistics gathers and analyzes go far toward meeting this vital need.

The Division of Labor Standards

To their government, and largely to the government of their States, the wage earners of the United States look for the enactment and administration of laws designed to bring them a measure of security against work hazards and a degree of protection against unfair industrial practices. Under our federal system of government, the State constitutes the major, and in many cases the sole, source of legislation concerning workmen's compensation, safety and health, minimum wages, maximum hours, wage payment, wage collection, restrictions on child labor, and furtherance of employment opportunities for youth. A high level of legislative standards and administrative practices in these fields is essential to the welfare of millions of American wage earners, and, incidentally, to the preservation of the federal system of government.

Early developments in Labor and social legislation were sporadic and individualistic, by necessity. The need and the capacity to meet it varied greatly from State to State. Interstate collaboration through exchange of experience was at best sketchy and haphazard. It was not until 1934, on the eve of vast progress in the field of social legislation, that the Secretary of Labor moved to establish a formal and continuing basis for interstate co-operation, in the form of annual National Conferences on Labor Legislation, and, at the request of the conferees, to implement the conference by the establishment of a new branch of the Department of Labor which would act as a year-round clearing house of information and source of technical assistance on matters of labor legislation and labor law administration. Thus in 1934, within six months of the adjustment of the first national Conference of Labor Legislation, the Division of Labor Standards came into being, for the express purpose of assisting State officials, union leaders, and other interested groups in achieving greater uniformity and higher standards of labor legislation and administrative practices.

Basic Policy Set, Standards Outlined

The Division is guided in its work by the national conference and by standing or special committees, composed chiefly of State administrators. They set the basic policy and outline the standards which the Division recommends and against which it judges existing and proposed legislation, programs, and administrative practices. The essence of the Division's work is education; its aim, the complete diffusion of knowledge on labor matters so that State labor agencies, social groups, Labor Unions, and management associations may plan their objectives in the light of sound and accepted standards and with an awareness of the failure and successes of others who have attempted to reach the same goals.

Although the events of 12 years have brought about a change in the scope of the Division's work and the nature of the problems which it handles, the original program continues as a basic activity. Through its Labor Standards Branch, the Division provides information, advice, and expert personal assistance to groups active in improving labor legislation and administration. Each year during State sessions, it issues a biweekly digest of bills introduced in the federal and State legislatures, and compiles a printed digest of newly enacted laws and amendment. The Safety and Health Branch continues to compile and issue information on sound safety measures, and to co-operate with States, unions, and management groups in establishing new and improved standards and practices for the prevention of occupational accidents and diseases. Recent assignment of five field safety specialists will enable this branch to intensify its accident prevention services to State governments and to State and local union organizations.

Recently the scope of the Division's activities was explained by the addition of the former Industrial Division of the Children's Bureau. As the Child Labor and Youth Employment Branch of the Division, this agency gives special attention to standards and practices for the protection of minors, seeks to advance their opportunities for suitable and gainful employment, and enforces the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Labor Education Standards Branch Established

Always quick to respond to requests for services from Labor organizations, the Division has intensified its work in the field of labor education. Building on a small staff carried over from the wartime education of shop stewards and plant foremen, the Division has established a Labor Education Standards Branch. Under the guidance of an advisory committee of union officials, this branch is working with Labor and educational groups, disseminating information on tested techniques of worker education, assisting in the preparation and development of text material, and providing expert assistance in the establishment and operation of worker-education projects. Current emphasis is on training of labor personnel in the fields of collective bargaining and grievance adjustment.

In its plans for the future, as in its services of the past, the Division of Labor Standards will seek to serve the Nation's wage earners by assisting them and their representatives, both in unions and in government, to understand better the problems facing them, and to achieve through informed action the most satisfactory solutions.

U. S. Employment Service

After America's entry into World War I the United States Employment Service, which previously had been only an information service about job openings, was vitalized and proceeded to end labor piracy and give some order to the migration of workers from one community to another.

This set the pattern which USES was to perfect in World War II.

But in the early 1920's the service was to all practical purposes discontinued. It was not revived until passage of the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 under which the Secretary of Labor was empowered to aid in setting up a free employment service in each of the States.

In 1938, after the Social Security Act became operative, the State Employment Service offices assumed the additional responsibility of registering applicants for suitable jobs in connection with the unemployment compensation program.

Federalization in 1942

After Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt asked the governors of all the States to turn the State Employment Service systems over to the United States Employment Service in order that maximum efficiency might be attained in finding and allocating the civilian labor force essential to the war effort. The federalization of the employment service took place in January, 1942.

As the placement agency for the War Manpower Commission the United States Employment Service, between January 1942 and April 1946, made 39,220,000 placements almost wholly in war industry. It helped reduce labor piracy and it largely guided the migration of 15,000,000 war workers and their families . . . 5,000,00 of them across State lines . . . to where their highest skills might be utilized in war production. Workers knew, before they left their homes, that there would be a job for them at the place for which they were heading. They likewise knew that some provision would be made for housing and transportation to and from their work, and for such community facilities as grocery stores, schools, hospitals and places of amusement and recreation.

With the end of the Japanese War, activities of the USES immediately went into reverse to meet peacetime problems. The job then was not to find workers, but to find jobs for the 14,000,000 veterans and other millions of displaced war workers. In July, 1945, after the war in Europe had ended and the demobilization of armed forces had begun, 4,900,000 visits for various

Injury Costs to Workers

WASHINGTON (USDL)—Disabling work injuries in the third quarter of 1946 cost the injured workers at least 2,576,000 man-days of work, with a loss in wages alone probably exceeding \$20,000,000. This estimate was released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. About 128,800 employees of manufacturing establishments suffered disabling work injuries in the period. This was 4,800 more injuries than occurred in the second quarter of the year, and 21,300 more than in the first quarter of 1946. BLS pointed out, however, that the total for the first nine months of 1946 was about 74,000 less than for the first three quarters of 1945. The ratio of injuries to time lost remained remarkably stable, indicating no general relaxation of safety standards.

Average British Wage \$21

The British Ministry of Labor announced that the average manual worker's weekly wage is five pounds and five shillings (\$21). This sum is 89 per cent above the October 1928 level, the ministry said.

types of service in relation to employment were made to the 1,700 local USES offices. In December these visits increased to 10,200,000, and in March they reached the peak of 14,000,000.

National Office Continued

Between September 1, 1945, and June 1, 1946, the USES made a total of 4,893,683 placements in peacetime industry of which 1,363,285 were for veterans. But including those who returned to pre-war jobs, or who obtained jobs without help, or who became self-employed in their own businesses or professions, more than 10,000,000 veterans were at work in July, and another million had returned, or planned to return, to school and college.

In July, 1946, Congress passed legislation returning the United States Employment Service to the States, effective on November 15. The National USES office, however, will continue to co-ordinate procedures, methods and activities of the State systems of free employment offices. This means that workers, particularly if they possess high or specialized skills, are not confined in their hunt for a job to the community in which they reside. In a matter of days their qualifications can be submitted to any employer in any part of the country who has asked USES for men with those qualifications. This service already is being widely used by union officials as well as individual job applicants. Robert C. Goodwin is the director of the USES.

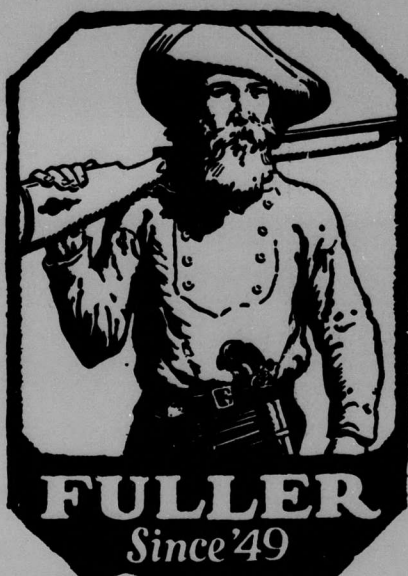
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THROUGHOUT THE WEST

Notes for the Keglers

Laid end to end, America's 75,000 individual alleys (counting duckpin and candlepin lanes) would measure 955 miles long.

There are some 16,000,000 to 20,000,000 men and women keggers in the U.S. and they spend approximately \$221,000,000 annually on this sport where everybody participates.

One of the largest sports groups in the world, the American Bowling Congress has 1,350 local associations and more than 1,350,000 members.

Last year's ABC tournament at Buffalo lured 5,744 five-man teams, with one aggregation coming from as far away as Hawaii. The tournament lasted 62 days.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific—and points north and south—there are some 10,500 bowling establishments.

The first 300-game in league competition was rolled 44 years ago by Ernest Fosberg, a 19-year-old then of Rockford, Ill., who now dwells in Seattle. That happened on March 7, 1902, and, though Fosberg has been bowling since, he hasn't equaled that mark again.

America boasts 6,500,000 keggers who have passed the life-begins-at-forty mark, and numbers some 20,000,000 under voting age. There are also teams of blind bowlers and those otherwise physically handicapped.

Originally a ninepin game, bowling had its inception back in the days when our hairy ancestors rolled round stones at pins constructed of the leg bones of sheep. Tablets found in Egypt show that hardy race bowled 7,000 years ago. London set up the first indoor alley in 1455. The marrying king, Henry VIII, took sufficient time from his 20-course meals to open an alley at Whitehall Palace about 1530.

The American Bowling Congress was established in 1895, and is recognized as the Supreme Court of the sport.

Although some 1,800,000 Americans prefer duckpins or candlepins, most of the kegling fraternity go in for what is known as American Tenpins.

The perfect game—a 300—which consists of 12 strikes in a row, occurs once in every 700,000 games. Tommy Marr, ABC chairman of the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce, has 699,000 games to go before he'll make that score.

To meet ABC specifications, alleys must be built to within 40-100th of an inch and pins must not vary more than 1-64th of an inch. It costs roughly \$2,500 for each pair of alleys.

Greetings From

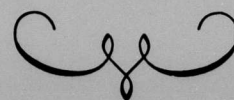
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Labor Victim of 'Bad Press'

CHICAGO (ILNS)—You can't get the facts on Labor just from reading the daily newspapers or listening to the radio.

That's the opinion of the Reverend Father Hugh Calkins.

In *Novena Notes*, official publication of Our Lady of Sorrows Novena, the priest wrote that "Down with Unions" is getting to be "too popular an attitude among Catholics, even among priests."

"The abuses of trade unionism, heavily played up by expert columnists, easily lead superficial observers of current events to damn even the principles of unionism," he said. "Do they realize how utterly un-Catholic they are, how completely at odds with the church's mind they are? As human beings, workers can and should demand wages that enable them and their families to live as decent, fairly comfortable and respectable members of the community. And that sometimes means staging strikes which make scare headlines."

Asserting flatly that "Labor usually gets a bad press," Father Calkins said:

"If you form your conclusions about what must be done about Labor-management problems just from reading newspapers and hearing radio reports, you'll be far off the beam, capitalistic-minded, running contrary to the official Catholic attitude. Though they are hard to apply in individual cases, there are basic principles determined by Christian teachings about social justice which must be applied to industrial disputes. And usually our daily papers don't apply principles; they blow off with opinions. It isn't hard to figure whose opinions they'll favor in disputes."

Pointing out that "we have good, practicing Catholics in both Labor and management ranks," Father Calkins said: "They do not have to be antagonistic. They can and must work toward just distribution of the industrial wealth of the Nation. If they take sides, it must be honestly to take sides for human rights, before property or profit rights. Yet all too often the profit motive is made the top standard of all business dealings." He added:

"Until capital which takes its profits as dividends, and management which takes its cut through salaries and bonuses, both learn that Labor deserves a better share through wages, we shall have crippling strikes, not all traceable to Labor."

"Wage increases are given, prices are kicked up to absorb increases, wages are soon inadequate, strikes for new increases start," Father Calkins observed. "Labor is blamed for increased living costs. Yet the real, hidden evil is too often ignored. Nothing is said about the root causes—false principles of economic liberalism, the economic philosophy seeking unrestricted competition in scrambles for even greater profits. Nothing is blamed on stockholders and management executives refusing to cut down their share to absorb wage increases. Soak the consumer, is their method."

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Complete Set, not Fringed, \$33.40; Fringed, \$38.30.

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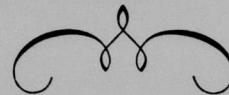
GREETINGS FROM

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Economists

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
Office: Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street, Telephone HEmlock 3924
CHARLES F. CRAWFORD, Editor and Manager

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In Retrospect

Facing the future looking backward is not quite a proper procedure. But not to review mistakes of the past and not to profit from those mistakes is equally a bad procedure. With this Anniversary Number of your *Labor Clarion*, another milestone in its history and service to the San Francisco Labor Council and the AFL Movement is entered upon. We sincerely believe that the publication can be of greater service and to that end those charged with the production of the publication dedicate themselves. However, we are not unmindful that through the splendid co-operation of unions, individuals and friends have been able to produce a publication worthy of your support. Nor are we unmindful of our shortcomings. We are not at all satisfied with the publication as it is now published. For several reasons we have not been able to make changes which we think would greatly improve the paper. To that end we ask you to bear with us. The AFL Movement of this city deserves the best medium of expression possible. The AFL Movement of this city should have a progressive publication consistent with the responsibility displayed by AFL unions in our territory. It can be had. In that respect we now urge and solicit your co-operation. May we again express our gratitude to those unions who are on our subscription list; to the advertisers, both in the weekly editions and this present edition, we express our thanks for their support.

Brotherhood

Every thoughtful person is disturbed about the impact of modern science on the lives of people everywhere, and the adjustments necessary to accommodate life to global living.

By the cutting down of distance in relation to time, both in communication and travel, science has brought peoples of different languages, races, and continents into daily contact with each other. Science also has released the power to destroy the civilization of which it is the product. This means that there must be an awareness of changing values and the recognition of new obligations if we are to realize the benefits of a progressive civilization.

In this changing world the future calls for a greater degree of tolerance and understanding, of brotherhood if you will, than has as yet been required of us if we are to look forward to peace on earth.

The task of building brotherhood here and throughout the world is a continuous one which will never be finished. The spiritual well-being and social advancement of all peoples are limited by no horizon. They are the very substance of life itself. We must strive for what the Charter of the United Nations defines as

"universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

The peoples of the world will be satisfied with nothing less.

This provides the motive of the campaign for American Brotherhood. It is aimed to enlist a million of our citizens here in the United States consciously to practice brotherhood in all relations which they sustain to one another; to establish brotherhood in America as the accepted rule of human relations. As President Truman has said in his letter accepting Honorary Chairmanship of this campaign, "We cannot commend brotherhood abroad unless we practice it at home."

Ours is the peoples' democracy.

We must keep it wide and vigorous, alive to need of whatever kind, always remembering that it is the needs of the spirit that in the end prevail, that caring counts; that where there is no vision the people perish; that hope and faith count, and that without charity there can be nothing good; that through daring to live dangerously we have learned to live generously, and believing in the inherent goodness of man we may meet the call to "strive forward into the unknown with growing confidence."

Should Teachers Strike?

The above question has been asked many times of late, and especially following teachers' strikes in various parts of the nation. Herewith reprinted from the *American Teacher*, published by the American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the AFL, are various views, pro and con, on the question.

For . . .

From Massachusetts comes the following: "I am *irrevocably* in favor of (the strike) IF this is the only way in which (the autocratic practices of) administrators and other abuses can be reached."

* * *

A member of Local 857, Perth Amboy, N. J., itemizes his reasons for doing away with the non-strike policy:

- 1—Unions will strike anyway.
 - 2—The right to strike is an inherent right; why exempt teachers?
 - 3—We shall lose membership . . . if we don't.
 - 4—It will give us greater bargaining power.
 - 5—It will make us more respected in our Central Labor Unions.
 - 6—Why should we be different from the rest of Organized Labor in this respect?
 - 7—Teachers' (unions have become strong) and (are) not afraid to strike.
 - 8—Only too often the strike is the only thing which will arouse adamant boards of education and an apathetic public.
- He ends his arguments with the statement, "You can't abolish the non-strike policy too soon."

* * *

A letter from Olympia, Wash., states: "Since teacher associations are taking the lead in striking, I feel that we are being a bit too nice to accept a no-strike policy. I have felt that such a policy helps . . . defeat our aims. Most teachers do not want to strike, but why throw away the right to bargain? I know the arguments in favor of a no-strike policy—to me they seem inadequate."

* * *

A Chicago teacher explains his position as follows: "Teachers' unions like other unions, depend on collective bargaining and negotiations in good faith to secure adequate salaries and satisfactory working conditions. When collective bargaining is in vain, teachers like other workers, too, must strike. Denial of the right to strike either by law or tradition condemns teachers to involuntary servitude, to an un-American form of 'forced labor.'"

Against . . .

A Chicago teacher answers the question, "Should teachers strike?" by writing: "No. Teaching is a *profession*. Professional people do not strike. A well-managed shortage could send the pupils home. . . . (This) would rouse the parents. . . . Publicity (given to) what teachers earn when they enter the business world and what untrained workers earn would justify increases of 15-30 per cent in teaching."

* * *

A Toledo teacher examines possible alternatives to the use of the strike. She writes:

"Should teachers strike?" Not in the accepted meaning of the term, with picketing and attendant violence. However, teachers should examine one real weapon which they have at their disposal and make proper use of it. I refer to the extra services which they have given so generously for all too many years.

Because teachers are *teachers* and the public expects them to give so much service *gratis*, now is the time to call a halt. Let us hope that perhaps then some of these past services so unstintingly given will be appreciated when they have been curtailed.

What are these extra school services which the public takes for granted from a mere school teacher? Supervision of too many school activities—clubs, dances, parties, programs, carnivals, shows, *ad inf.*—all too many of which have little educational value except to keep children amused and occupied.

This elimination of teacher service, which has been unappreciated for too long a time by both pupils and parents alike, is a weapon much more potent than to strike. When both pupils and the general public become aware of the great amount of time and effort which they have so lavishly received in addition to actual teaching, then, perhaps, we shall get somewhere. People tend to place a premium on that which is hard to get and hold in contempt anything cheap and too freely given. So, as teachers, let us take stock of our wares and not give them away too freely.

* * *

Another AFT member cautions:

If the AFT were to abandon its non-strike policy, all members who receive any portion of their salaries from federal funds (teachers of Smith-Hughes and George-Deen courses, for example) would probably have to withdraw from the AFT, because the last session of Congress passed a bill making it illegal for any person receiving any portion of his salary from federal funds to belong to an organization which approves the use of the strike by its members.

Department of Labor Articles

In this Anniversary Number of the *Labor Clarion* are several articles intended to acquaint readers with the agencies comprising the United States Department of Labor. These articles are calculated to give the reader an overall view of the department. The Labor Department is accepted as Labor's springboard in our government. Perhaps the actions of the department do not always meet with Labor's approval, yet it was by the American Federation of Labor's insistence that such a department was created. The printing of the sketches of the numerous agencies in this paper does not necessarily reflect our view of the agencies, their functions or their conduct. We have offered our criticisms and our approval in the past and will continue to view the actions of the department objectively. What we are endeavoring to do by printing the articles is an educational endeavor, especially for those who are new in the ranks of Union Labor.

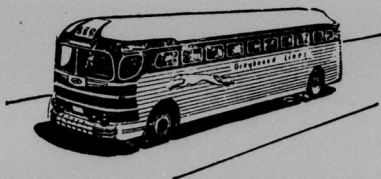
The Brotherhood of Man

By ORRIN A. DEMOSS

Crush not, oh ye of power, the weaker of the clan;
Reach down thy hand and upward life when'er you can;
Strike not a humble brother striving on the way,
For He who giveth blessings has power to take away,
And he who on a rougher path than thine, his way must go
Tomorrow may in power be and thrice return thy blow.
Let not thine eyes with pride be blind to pitfalls on the road;
A heart's a heart, e'en though the back may bend beneath the load.
The Master makes, the Master mars, the path of life is long,
And he who holds the throne today, tomorrow joins the throng.
For be it mighty master, or be it lowly slave—
Life's highways and byways lead but to the grave.

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SAN FRANCISCO

The Sentinel — San Francisco

By INA DRAKE SWEET, Member San Francisco Typographical Union

I, St. Francis, stand watch by the Golden Gate,
Proudly I stand and expectant wait—
"For ships that pass in the night and passing speak;"
For be it soon or be it late,

They all find anchor within my Gate.
I have watched the Fleet in majestic line
Steam into the bay—yea—many's the time,
And in the gray hour before the dawn—
The fishing boats steal out, one by one;
But the prettiest sight I'll ever see
Is a Clipper ship's sails beyond the lea,
Silhouetted against the setting sun,
As she sails thru the Gate, her harbor won.

But the Clipper's sails have turned to wings,
No longer the wind thru the rigging sings;
And we span the earth from dawn to dusk,
On the wings of a *modern* Proteus;
Today we breakfast by the Golden Gate—
And tomorrow may dine in pomp and state—
In Hawaii, New York or Gay Paree,
Whereso-e'er our fancies dictate.

When the Clipper took wing on November day,
It rounded the years of a century,
Of change, of the growth to proud estate,
Of St. Francis, beside the Golden Gate.

And today I stand as in days of yore
And expectant wait on this Western shore,
To see the new Clipper this day of days—
Forsake the sea and the old-time ways—
And rise, like the birds, on wings of light,
To confound all men with the glorious sight.
Then, *perhaps*, I can say without prejudice strong—
For *my* heart was attuned to the rigging's song—
That the prettiest sight I'll ever see,
Is a Clipper ship *winging* her way to sea.

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Puerto Rico Accounting Service

The Labor Organizations Accounting Service has been set up in the Puerto Rico Department of Labor to aid and co-operate with Labor organizations in the establishment and maintenance of adequate and efficient accounting systems. When requested by a Labor union, the Commissioner of Labor is required to furnish all the facilities of the service, including necessary personnel, in order to assist in the establishment of such an accounting system.

The service is authorized to audit the books of Labor organizations upon request, and to give instructions to union officers in proper accounting methods. In addition, the service may prepare and distribute forms, pamphlets, bulletins, and manuals for the use of unions in establishing and maintaining their accounting systems. All union books and accounts are required to be kept confidential.

To obtain this service, a written application must be filed with the Commissioner of Labor, together with a certified copy of a resolution adopted by a majority of the union members requesting this assistance.

On Talking Too Much

Many a person talks too much, and finds when too late that silence would have been golden. The Mongols have a story on this wise:—

Two geese, who were about to start southward on their autumn migration, were entreated by a frog, to take him with them. On the geese expressing their willingness to do so if a means of conveyance could be devised, the frog produced a stock of strong grass, got the two geese to take it, one by each end, while he clung to it by his mouth in the middle.

In this manner the three were making the journey successfully, when they were noticed from below by some men who loudly expressed their admiration of the device, and wondered who had been clever enough to discover it. The frog opened his mouth to say, "It was I," lost his hold, fell to the earth, and was dashed to pieces. Do not let pride induce you to speak when safety requires you to be silent.

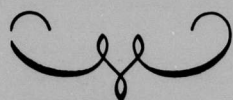
Big Wheat Crop to Come

A winter wheat crop of 946,527,000 bushels, or the largest on record, is forecast for 1947 by the Department of Agriculture. It was said if present indications are realized the acute wheat shortage of a year ago would be replaced by a surplus.

GREETINGS

from

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Safety Note — Use of Scaffolds

The use of scaffolds is an important source of fatal and serious injuries. Every person who designs, erects or constructs a scaffold for his own use or for use by others should take a serious view of his responsibility to make the scaffold safe for its expected use. His responsibility also includes the safety of those who may work or pass underneath.

Every scaffold should have ample strength to carry safely the maximum load to which its reasonable use may subject it. The scaffold and all its parts should have a factor of safety at least four. In determining the factor of safety the condition of the materials of which the scaffold and its parts are made should be considered, the method of bracing and supporting and the security of attachment to the wall, cornice, or other points of support. In calculating the probable maximum load the fact that bricklayers, stone masons or other workmen may find it of advantage to place a large pile of heavy materials or a heavy weight of parts and equipment on the scaffold without realizing the danger of overloading it should never be overlooked. Overloading scaffolds is perhaps the most frequent cause of scaffold failure.

It is important that men who "feel at home" at various heights be selected for working on scaffolds. This is especially important for men working on swing scaffolds. Many fatalities and serious injuries have occurred because persons became dizzy or confused while on the scaffold. Because they were temporarily unfit for working at such a place and at such a height, they never should have been permitted to go on a scaffold.

Independent Pole Scaffolds

Accidents occurring with independent pole scaffolds will be minimized if the following conditions are considered at the time the scaffold is erected:

A.—Good material—lumber and nails—must be used. The lumber should be straight grained, free from knots and shakes and otherwise sound.

B.—It is important that the best method of building the scaffold be used. Excellent methods of building all kinds of scaffolds are given in detail in Part Nine of the American Standards Association Code for Building Construction.

C.—The foundation for each scaffold pole must be firm and strong. Where poles are set on the ground, a block of sufficient area to carry the load safely should be placed underneath the pole to prevent sinking when the weight is applied on the scaffold. Where scaffolds are erected on sidewalks having

(Continued on Next Page)

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Good St. Clement

The patron saint of hat makers is the kindly St. Clement. The story of how this came about runs in this fashion: Once the holy man, on a pilgrimage, became footsore and weary. Cutting some wool from a passing lamb, he put it in his sandals and at journey's end discovered that it had assumed a curious form. Heat and perspiration had shaped it into two closely matted pads of felt—and since then hats have been made of felt.

This is a pleasant story even if there are some doubts about its accuracy, and many hatters still follow the ancient custom of an extra stein of beer on November 23, St. Clement's Day. But the process of making felt is vastly more complicated today. It starts with selected rabbit furs, it requires much complex machinery and above all it takes workers of long training and great expertness. Because the quality and durability of your hat depends so much upon the skill of the maker it's a good idea to know that it was fabricated by true craftsmen—union workers. That's one reason you should . . . look for the union label under the leather sweatband.

Safety Note—Use of Scaffolds

(Continued from Page Eighteen)

vaults, it may be necessary to strengthen the sidewalk vault to accommodate the scaffold and the load thereon.

D.—Men working on the scaffolds should be protected from falling objects where this hazard exists. If no work platform is erected overhead, some sort of head protection must be provided for the men on the top platform. It is good practice for men to wear hard hats at such a location.

E.—The outer edges of all working platforms should be provided with hand rails and toe boards to prevent men and materials from falling off the platform. Where scaffolds are erected over passageways, the space between the hand rail and the platform should be provided with wire mesh to further guard against the possibility of falling objects.

F.—Safe access to each platform or working level of the scaffold should be provided. The preferred means is a stairway with hand rails on each side wide enough to accommodate two persons abreast.

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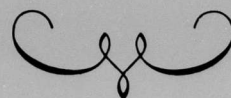
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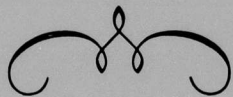
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Beer and Taxes

The taxes paid by beer into the federal treasury in the last fiscal year would more than have met the entire cost of operating the United States Government in 1909—or in any year prior to that!

In 1909, the total federal tax collections were \$604,320,000, while excise tax collections from the sale of beer alone amounted to \$653,949,192 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946. Thus, beer's contribution to the cost of our national government was almost \$2,000,000 a day.

The 1946 tax peak reflected steadily mounting excise tax rates. From 1902 until 1914 the excise tax on beer was \$1 per barrel of 31 gallons. When the sale of beer was legalized on April 7, 1933—after 13 years in which this source of revenue was wiped out by prohibition—the excise tax rate was set at \$5 per barrel. On July 1, 1940, the tax increased to \$6 per barrel to help finance the nation's defense program. On November 1, 1942, the tax was raised to \$7 and still another dollar was added April 1, 1944. Thus the tax today is \$8 per barrel.

Revenue to U. S. Treasury

Revenue collected by the United States Treasury from the sale of beer since its sale was re-legalized is shown below:

1933 (April 7 to June 30)		\$ 35,158,312
1934	\$168,959,585	1940 267,776,187
1935	215,563,879	1941 322,706,236
1936	249,126,437	1942 369,672,080
1937	281,584,100	1943 462,610,196
1938	273,192,458	1944 567,167,765
1939	263,340,994	1945 642,801,754
1946		653,949,192

Brewers' patriotism, incidentally, originated the excise tax for beer in the United States—a tax that in its first inception was self-imposed. In 1862, when the Union treasury was being drained by the demands of the war, the brewers met and evolved the excise tax system. In that year they paid \$1,628,934 into the treasury—less than the amount beer now pays to the federal government in a single day.

But the relation of beer and taxes is as old as history—for beer has played an accepted role in man's march toward civilization from the beginning of recorded time.

It is recorded that Rameses III, Egyptian Pharaoh, collected a total of 466,303 "jugs" of beer as part payment of religious taxes during his reign. Historians are not too sure how much an Egyptian "jug" held, but they know that it was more than a gallon.

Beer has held its place, too, in English law since the year 694, when King Ine, ruler of the West Saxons, levied an annual tax of 12 "ambers" of beer on each holder of more than 12 hides of land, each hide being 120 acres. An "amber" in Anglo-Saxon law contained seven gallons—which meant that beer contributed a substantial part of the king's revenues.

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Apprentice Training Service

After several years of preliminary experience with apprenticeship under the National Youth Administration, the Federal Government in 1937, placed the promotion of apprenticeship in all skilled trades on a sound basis with the establishment of the Apprentice-Training Service of the Department of Labor.

Operating under the guidance of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, which represents Labor, management and the public, the Apprentice Training Service works with State apprentice agencies and local joint apprentice committees in the promotion and development of sound apprenticeship programs. The basic standards for such programs are the outgrowth of experience by management and Labor in skilled trades. The principal standards provide a minimum of 4,000 hours or two years of training while on a job, progressive increase in wages with an average wage during training equal to 50 per cent of the journeyman's wage, an annual minimum of 144 hours of related class-room instruction, a certificate of completion to be awarded at the end of the training period, and a written agreement covering these and other specified requirements.

ATS Has Splendid Record

National Apprenticeship Standards have been established by joint national committees in 11 trades, primarily in the construction industry. However, the key point of operation is the local apprenticeship council which is composed of representatives of employer associations and Labor unions. To assist these, and State apprenticeship agencies, the ATS maintains a field service whose technical personnel has increased from 35 in 1937 to 285 at the present time. The effect of intensified field operations has produced remarkable progress during the 12-month period from June 1945 to June 1946. During this period the number of recorded establishments with apprenticeship programs has increased from 24,560 to 62,212, and, according to preliminary reports, the number of registered apprentices of which ATS has record has grown from 19,000 to 57,000.

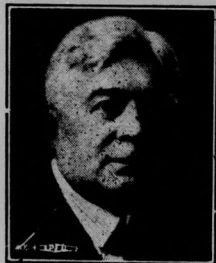
Current emphasis is being placed upon apprentice programs in the building trades in those areas where past training has lagged and where the Veterans Emergency Housing Program has increased the need for craftsmen. Here, as in other phases of the apprentice program, Organized Labor has co-operated fully. Unions, and employers, have waived usual age limitations for veterans seeking apprentice training. (Broad credits are being given for past experience and training in the trade. And every effort is being given to shortening the period of apprenticeship while maintaining the standards of the trade and the skills of the new craftsmen.)

Strong Appeal to All Groups

To the ex-service man, as to other workers seeking the security of skill, the apprentice training program has a strong appeal. During the past 12 months the percentage of veteran apprentices has increased from 20 to 85, and veterans organizations are co-operating with the National Housing Administration and the ATS in informing more veterans of the advantages of apprentice training.

The Apprentice Training Service, like other bureaus of the U. S. Department of Labor, seeks to assist the wage earners of the United States, not by governing their destinies, but by co-operating with them in the attainment of worthwhile objectives.

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U. S. Department of Labor Activities

Retraining, Re-employment

In 1944, Congress anticipated the upsets and confusion which would come when war plants closed and workers were caught in the middle of reconversion shifts, so the Retraining and Re-employment Administration of the U. S. Department of Labor was created and charged with the responsibility for cushioning some of the shock.

RRA was told to supervise and co-ordinate all government programs at the national level—except those of the Veterans Administration—relating to retraining, re-employment, vocational education and vocational rehabilitation, to eliminate overlapping functions in those fields, and to co-ordinate such activities with those of existing State agencies concerned with like functions.

Major General Graves B. Erskine, USMC, leader of the 3rd Division on Iwo Jima and Marine Chief of Staff in the memorable 5th Amphibious Corps campaigns at Tarawa, Kwajalein, Saipan and Tinian, was flown to Washington from Guam late in 1945 to head RRA.

Proper Advisory Center Setup

One of the first steps taken by Erskine was to sponsor the creation, maintenance and operation of adequate Community Advisory Centers for dispensing needed information on schooling, work, on-the-job opportunities and other problems of returning veterans and displaced workers.

In this task, General Erskine has the co-operation of Organized Labor, and both AFL and CIO maintain representatives in a number of the some 2,700 centers functioning today.

Of interest to Labor has been RRA's work in bringing together federal government agencies concerned with such programs as on-the-job training, migrant labor, and employment of the handicapped, and the sponsoring of action to bring about a more efficient and expeditious handling of those programs.

RRA prepared uniform criteria and standards to guide the States in carrying out their part of the on-the-job training program. This action brought from Presidents William Green and Philip Murray of the AFL and CIO, respectively, expressions of commendation and approval.

Efforts to Solve Many Problems

In efforts to solve some of the problems of migrant labor, such as housing, transportation, education, health and welfare services, recruitment, child labor and employment standards, RRA has set up a committee to develop information as the basis for administrative action for establishing standards and the recommending of Federal and State legislation designed to improve these conditions.

Faced with the fact that four out of every five disabled applicants for jobs have been unable to find work, RRA established a special inter-agency committee among Federal agencies directly concerned with that program to devise all possible means of assisting the disabled to find gainful employment.

During the fiscal year just ended, RRA expanded its field operations by placing representatives in 13 regions charged with the task of creating closer working relationships with federal and State agencies at State and regional levels on all matters pertaining to retraining, re-employment, vocational education and vocational rehabilitation.

BEST WISHES

from

RUSSELL L. WOLDEN

Assessor

City and County of San Francisco

The U. S. Conciliation Service

Free collective bargaining—the drafting of contracts and the settlement of disputes through direct Labor-management negotiations—is generally recognized as the most satisfactory basis of amicable relationships between management and workers. In fact, experience demonstrates that it is the only feasible permanent basis for such relationships in a democratic society.

Unfortunately, Labor and management sometimes reach a point in their negotiations where agreement seems impossible. This bogging-down of the collective bargaining process usually comes about as a result of the refusal of one or both parties to compromise their original positions sufficiently to permit a meeting of minds. It is then that a third party becomes useful, in introducing a fresh viewpoint to the controversial issues, in bringing assistance and advice based upon experience in similar situations, and in further exploring with each party the possibilities of compromise and settlement.

The United States Conciliation Service offers, to both management and Labor, the greatest reservoir of skilled intermediaries available in the country. When a commissioner of conciliation enters a dispute, collective bargaining is not abandoned; it is resumed and strengthened by the presence of an impartial and experienced third party. The conciliator enters the dispute only on invitation. He has no authority to act as a judge; no power to force a settlement. His sole purpose is to assist Labor and management in reaching a satisfactory agreement. The principal tools of the conciliator's trade are a knowledge of Labor-management relationships and experience in settling disputes. They are successful tools. The commissioners of conciliation have a 30-year record for settling 95 per cent of the disputes into which they have been called without a strike or lockout.

Provides Expert Arbitrators

The services of this branch of the Labor Department are not limited to the supply of conciliators. Sometimes the wrench in the machinery of bargaining is a technical matter, involving wage rates, an incentive plan, or job analysis. Here again the Conciliation Service has a contribution to make, in the person of a representative of its technical advisory service, which is composed of experts in the various technical fields involved in Labor-management relationships. And, when Labor and management find that their sole basis of agreement is in the fact that they cannot agree on a settlement, the service stands ready to provide expert arbitrators. An arbitrator is supplied only when both parties have agreed to abide by his decision. Arbitration is the only service which involves a charge to Labor and management. The old policy of free arbitration was changed recently at the suggestion of the Labor-Management Advisory Committee, and fees and other expenses of arbitration now are defrayed by Labor and management, unless it is financially impossible or unless previous arrangements provide for free service.

The industrial unrest following the war's end raised the workload of the service to an all-time high of 18,840 "situations" handled during the 12 months ending June 30, 1946. All but 95 of these were settled successfully. Meanwhile, under the guidance of a general Labor-Management Advisory Committee and a special Technical Advisory Committee, the service was strengthening itself for more effective service in the future. New stress is being laid upon the training of new commissioners of conciliation and the

(Continued on Page Twenty-seven)

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U. S. Department of Labor Activities

Office of the Solicitor

As chief law officer of the Department of Labor, the Solicitor and his staff function to assure that the laws administered by the department and its various bureaus and divisions are administered in accordance with their true intent and purpose, and that the department functions generally in such a way as to discharge in full its responsibility to the wage earners of the United States.

The scope of the functions of this office today can be measured only in terms of the variety and complexity of the Labor scene under modern industrial conditions. Wages and hours, working conditions, safety and health, child labor, employment and job-training, conciliation and mediation, veterans' rights, and discriminatory employment practices, all fall within the sphere of the Solicitor's interests and activities. And the work of his office touches upon the work of every operating bureau and division within the department, and in almost every phase of activity, from matters of internal organization and administration to the interpretation and enforcement of laws administered by the department.

Interested in Proposed Labor and Social Legislation

In the field of Labor and social law, the interest of the Office begins with proposed legislation. A staff of attorneys keeps in constant touch with legislation introduced in the national congress and State legislatures. Analysis of new proposals are made and material is prepared for use by department officials, Congressional committees, Labor organizations, students of labor problems and others. Constant study over a period of years, of legislation affecting the interests of individual wage earners and bona fide Labor organizations, has resulted in an accumulation of knowledge and know-how essential to an understanding of the purpose and effect of new proposals in this field. A mounting volume of work is being handled in connection with the increasing participation of the United States in the affairs of the International Labor Office and in other international labor matters.

The Solicitor's staff maintains a continuing interest in legislation already on the statute books. The primary concern, of course, is with those laws administered by the department, but studies are made of existing State legislation. The interpretations work of the Office is of direct interest to the thousands of persons who write in each year requesting information on the application of such laws as the Davis-Bacon Act, the Copeland (Anti-Kickback) Act, the Eight-Hour Law, and the Wage and Hour and Walsh-Healy Acts. These requests are received from individual workers and unions, employers and employer associations, and members of congress. Direct service is also provided through regional attorneys who receive and analyze complaints from workers charging that they are not receiving minimum wages or overtime pay under the Wage and Hour Law.

Variety of Work Performed

The Solicitor's Office performs a variety of work in connection with the administration and enforcement of Labor legislation. Trial examiners hear cases brought on complaint of the Secretary of Labor against government contractors for violations of the Walsh-Healey Act, and recommend decisions to be made by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions and by the Secretary of Labor in such cases.

(Continued on Page Twenty-eight)

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Shipbuilding Stabilization

In 1940 when the United States was establishing itself as the arsenal of democracy, shipbuilding started on a boom that was to increase employment 10-fold within the next three years. Conditions in the industry demanded action, to bring about uniform employment conditions among the various shipyards, and to place shipbuilding in a position to draw workers to this important phase of our defense program.

The first move came in November 1940, when the late Sidney Hillman, then commissioner in charge of the Labor Division, National Defense Commission, organized the beginnings of the present Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee—a group of Labor, management and government representatives to aid in the full utilization of existing shipbuilding facilities by stabilizing employment and working conditions. In February 1941, after several months of preliminary discussion, the group called a conference to draft a stabilization agreement covering West Coast operations. Similar conferences followed in the Great Lakes and Atlantic and Gulf Coast areas. The four resulting "zone" agreements stabilized wages, abolished strikes and lockouts, and covered such other factors as overtime and premium payments, safety and health, apprentice training and grievance procedure.

National Confab in April 1942

Progress had been made, but the growing shortage of manpower revealed two serious deficiencies in the original method of operation. First, the only uniform means of interpreting or administering the agreements lay in re-convening the zone conference. Second, there was still a serious lack of uniformity among the four zone agreements. Finally, in April 1942, the War Production Board, under which the Committee then operated, called a National Shipbuilding Conference, for the purpose of obtaining uniformity of standards and establishing a sound method for their administration. The first goal was attained through amendments to the original zone standards, the amended standards, by agreement, to remain in force until the end of the national emergency. And the Committee was designated unanimously to administer the standards. In addition the Conference made further progress on premium pay and uniformity of hourly rates, and established an annual wage review by procedures to be adopted by the Committee.

Four months later, in August 1942, the committee was reorganized and established in its present form as a committee of 31 members, consisting of 12 representatives from shipbuilding management, six each from the Metal Trades Department, AFL, and the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, CIO, two each from the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission, and one from the War Production Board.

Two months after V-J Day the Committee was transferred to the Department of Labor. Since then it has assisted the shipbuilding industry in meeting the problems of reconversion with the same vigor that characterized its contribution to wartime shipbuilding. A national referendum conducted by the Committee in the autumn of 1945 resulted in a restoration of double pay on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays throughout the industry. The annual wage review conference, which met from December 1945 to February 1946, produced an 18-cent an hour increase in basic hourly rates for all classifications of employees in shipbuilding. Thus, machinery designed to

(Continued on Page Twenty-nine)

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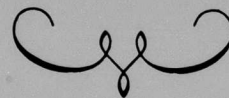
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U. S. Department of Labor Activities

The Secretary of Labor

The establishment of the Department of Labor as an executive department of the Federal government, in 1913, climaxed nearly 50 years' effort by worker groups to secure for working people as a group a status in the Federal government roughly comparable to that accorded other economic and social groups. Then, for the first time, the wage earners of the Nation had representation in the President's cabinet in the person of the Secretary of Labor.

In line with the basic purposes of those who had initiated and carried on Labor's struggle for recognition, the newly established cabinet officer was directed by Congress "to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment." In addition, the secretary was given power to act as mediator and to appoint commissioners of conciliation in Labor disputes whenever in his judgment the interests of industrial peace require such action. He has authority to direct the collection, compilation and publication of full and complete statistics on the conditions of labor and on the products of labor and their distribution, and to gather and publish information of interest to Labor and concerning Labor controversies in this and other countries.

Present Secretary Well Grounded in Labor Work

In the formulation of federal policy, the secretary represents the interest of the country's wage earners, and presents their viewpoints. He assists in the preparation of labor and social legislation, and confers with congressional committees on the merits of such legislation. He assists, and often represents, the administration in presenting to Labor groups and to the public, the need for measures designed to promote the welfare of America's wage earners.

Lewis B. Schwellenbach, present Secretary of Labor, brought to the cabinet post a well-rounded background as legal advocate and advisor for Organized Labor, and legislative champion of all who work for wages. Much of his 15 years of law practice had been devoted to work for Labor unions. During his term as United States Senator from Washington he was a key figure in the passage of liberal legislation. And, as federal judge for the eastern district of Washington he gained further insight into the problems of Organized Labor and the operation of laws designed to protect and further the interests of wage earners.

Upon taking the Cabinet office July 1, 1945, Mr. Schwellenbach set as his first objective the strengthening of department organization and the centralization within the department of all federal labor agencies. Within the next seven months all such agencies, except the National Labor Relations Board, had been transferred to the department, and the Secretary announced the attainment of his major objectives. Several months later a related objective was attained with the passage of a law establishing the posts of three Assistant Secretaries of Labor and an Under Secretary.

For 65 Cent Minimum Wage

During the period of post-war industrial unrest, Secretary Schwellenbach was a staunch defender of the system of free collective bargaining and as advocate of attacking Labor-management problems at their roots. He appeared before congressional committees and the public to urge passage of such legislation as a 65-cent hourly minimum wage, a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee, National Health Insurance, equal pay for women, extension of Social Security, and other proposals designed to increase the opportunities and the security of wage earners. He has opposed measures designed to curtail the operation of free collective bargaining, and has urged Labor to concentrate on education in the field of Labor-management relationships as the most effective means of eliminating industrial disputes.



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Health Note — Heart Disease

Many people regard heart disease as a mysterious, unavoidable scourge that may without warning attack them and cut short their life, is in reality both preventable and curable. What's more, persons who have heart ailments, far from being condemned to invalidism, may, even if they are over 40, look forward to years of comfortable, happy, constructive living.

Get regular rest. The heart is so marvelous a mechanism that it doesn't deserve the treatment which some people give it when night after night they retire at a late hour after a full day's work, without benefit of any rest in between. A regular, reasonable bedtime, especially on workdays, with a short nap—even 15 minutes—before dinner, will give your heart the kind of break it deserves.

Just Take It Easy

Don't hurry. If you're inclined to think something you are doing is important, ponder for a moment how the world would get along if it weren't done—and then take it just a bit easier. That goes for driving an automobile, too. Remember, that purely aside from the danger of sudden death in a high speed accident, fast driving at any time makes one's nerves taut, elevates the blood pressure, and thus burdens the heart.

Avoid worry, fear and anger. It's your own heart that is punished if you indulge in these fruitless emotions. They are not the basic causes of high blood pressure, but they do elevate transient, fluctuating high blood pressure until it gradually becomes a sustained and dangerous condition.

Co-Operate With Your Physician

Don't procrastinate—co-operate. The only way the vast store of modern medical knowledge can effectively be placed at your disposal is through helpful co-operation with your physician. If you believe you are in good health, be certain you are by seeing him annually for a thorough physical examination.

This combination of common sense by the individual with sound application of modern medical techniques is another encouraging phase of geriatrics. It promises not only to remove the threat of heart ailments from countless thousands who would otherwise be subject to this hazard, but also enables many whose lives are already threatened by this—even persons in the older age brackets—to take heart over the great new possibilities for their continued happiness and comfortable living through a normal life span.

The U. S. Conciliation Service

(Continued from Page Twenty-three)

constant exchange of information among the more experienced, for the purpose of placing at the disposal of each the combined experience of all.

Local Regional Office

The Conciliation Service is well aware of the fact that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. When it is called in early in a dispute, the chances of successful settlement are best, and the losses to Labor, management, and society resulting from work stoppage are cut to a minimum. For this reason it is emphasizing, both to its commissioners, and to their prospective "clients," the importance of calling in the service before the differences between Labor and management have reached serious proportions. The services of a commissioner of conciliation, a technician, or an arbitrator, are no farther away than your telephone. The local regional office is located at 760 Market street, room 533 Phelan Building. This office services Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska and California. Field offices are maintained in Denver, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle.

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Rather, speak of me as: 'neighbor,'
For, I am part of all you do,
So, please take a broader view.

So don't speak only of 'Labor,'
But a 'friend'—y o u r 'next-door neighbor,'
The girl, perhaps, who for you types,
Or, even who your premium writes.

We, you know are men who drive
Trucks, and busses, and do strive
To serve you, faithfully, each day,
Trying to please, in every way.

For in every walk of life,
Are we, who serve. A sculptor's knife;
A radio band; your favorite star;
Pleasure giving where'er you are.

We, who bring the milk to your door,
And butter and eggs to the store,
And meat, and sausages, and such,
That mean to you, so very much.

So, know my worth and give full score,
For things we do in Labor's lore,
Then life's big problem, you'll help solve,
When you do make this firm resolve.

We do toil for that we receive,
And always a full measure leave.
We lighten sorrow, with helping and,
Helping a brother, together we stand.

For real strength, a brotherly bond,
To which all Labor will respond
Will come, when you know 'your neighbor,'
Is the one you now call 'Labor.'

Office of the Solicitor

(Continued from Page Twenty-four)

The Office also prepares and tries court actions under the Wage and Hour Law and administrative proceedings under the Walsh-Healey Act, to secure enforcement.

In the field of wage determination, a special branch of the Solicitor's Office holds investigations to determine prevailing wage rates in construction in various localities, for the purpose of recommending to the Secretary of Labor proper wage rates on Federal construction projects. The same branch furnishes legal services to the Wage Adjustment Board.

Special branch of the Office is maintained in the Retraining and Re-employment Administration, to handle the heavy volume of work arising from the activities of that branch of the department. Continuing legal service is furnished to the Conciliation Service, and the Office co-operates with the Division of Labor Standards in preparing digests of labor legislation.

Location of Local Regional Attorney

As a result of these many functions and duties, the Office of the Solicitor bears a heavy responsibility for the successful handling of labor relations by the federal government and for the advancement and protection of gains in labor and social legislation made during the past 14 years. To render better, more immediate, service to the field offices of the Department, and to workers, Labor organizations, and other individuals and groups throughout the country, the Solicitor maintains regional attorneys in 14 major cities. The nearest regional attorney is located at 785 Market street. Region 13 includes California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Arizona.

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Wage Adjustment Board

The Wage Adjustment Board, first of the federal wartime stabilization agencies, was established on May 22, 1942, under the sponsorship of the American Federation of Labor's Building Trades Department in co-operation with federal contracting agencies. Its creation was the result of the practical patriotism of union leaders who realized first, that war production depended initially on the construction of adequate plant facilities, and second, that construction and production alike would founder under the impact of spiraling wage rates in the absence of stabilization.

Accordingly, in the Memorandum Agreement of May 22, 1942, which established the Board, Labor voluntarily assumed stabilization controls of wages, which were pegged at the July 1, 1942, level. To the newly created Board the memorandum delegated the duties of adjusting fixed wage rates when inequities, maladjustments, or sub-standard conditions were shown to exist.

On October 13, 1943, 11 days after the enactment of the general stabilization act, the Wage Adjustment Board's jurisdiction was extended by order of the National War Labor Board, to include non-federal construction, and the Board was reconstituted as a tri-partite body, with three representatives each from Labor, management, and the public.

War Time Heavy Work

The wartime work of the Board was heavy, as indicated by the record of more than 3,000 cases handled during the 12 months ending June 30, 1945, and contributed materially to the efficient and expeditious construction of many needed war facilities. Many of these, such as the plant at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, were built far from established centers of construction and industry, where skilled help was scarce and wage-rates so low as to fail to attract skilled workers from metropolitan centers. The Wage Adjustment Board provided an indispensable tribunal for the adjustment of wage rates.

Post V-J Day relaxation of Federal controls to permit wage increases when price increases were not involved, did not extend to the construction field, where wages were considered to be reflected directly in contract costs. The Wage Adjustment Board was authorized, in view of this fact, to continue along substantially the same lines as before. Nevertheless, a permitted break in the "Little Steel" formula, which had limited wage-rate increases to a maximum of 15 per cent above the level of January 1, 1941, did make possible the adjustment of existing inequities on a more liberal scale. One effect was a sharply increased workload, and during the 12 months ending June 30, 1946, the Board handled 6,915 cases, more than double the number handled during the previous 12-month period.

Labor Co-Operation

While the Board's contribution to the effective mobilization of construction manpower in both war and reconversion were most important, its lasting contribution may well have been in another field—that of collective bargaining. As a result of Labor-management co-operation in Board proceedings, two distinct changes in the pattern of collective bargaining were observed. First, there came a tendency to put into written agreements not only wage rates, but all terms and conditions likely to give rise to controversies or to affect adversely the progress of construction projects. Second, to an ever increasing extent, the pre-war pattern of bargaining between a single contractor and one or more unions governing the operation of a single job, tended to be replaced by periodic and systematic bargaining between contracting associations and unions or union councils for all trades in an area, with the contracts covering a substantial period of time.

As a result contractors were able to compete for labor on an equal basis and to make long term estimates regarding future building contracts. The employees, on the other hand, gained the security of having their wages and working conditions eliminated from haphazard and recurrent fluctuations. These gains to both management and Labor should be permanent and increase in value as the years pass and the memory of the war and the economic necessities which followed, have dimmed into the background.

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ILO Group Meeting In Los Angeles

MONTREAL (ILNS)—The International Labor Organization's Industrial Committee for the Petroleum Industry opened its first meeting at Los Angeles February 3.

The committee is composed of the representatives of 12 countries, each national delegation being made up of two government members, two management representatives, and two representatives of Labor.

The committee is one of eight such bodies which form part of the ILO's machinery. Committees for the textile and construction industries met recently at Brussels, committees for coal mining and inland transport will meet for a second time at Geneva in March or April, and iron and steel and metal trades committees will hold their second sessions at Stockholm in August. A date has not yet been fixed for the initial meeting of the eighth committee, which will deal with the chemical industry.

Shipbuilding Stabilization

(Continued from Page Twenty-five)

help gear an industry to efficient wartime operation, has assisted in its re-conversion to peace without serious Labor-management difficulties.

Labor Can Take Pride in Its Contribution

Last July the Committee postponed the annual wage review until the early part of this year, in the hope that then existing tendencies leading to inflation and economic instability would have been settled, providing a better basis for satisfactory review of shipbuilding wages. At the same meeting the Committee, led by the Labor representatives, objected to the early termination of the zone agreements. Representatives of both AFL and CIO shipbuilding unions indicated in casting their vote, strong opposition to termination of the zone standards agreements at least until the end of the national emergency, and any action tending to weaken the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee.

Labor, management, and government, all parties to the zone standards, can take pride in their contributions, individually and collectively, to the success of the Nation's emergency shipbuilding program. That success has lead many members of the Committee to believe that some modified version of shipbuilding stabilization can extend into peacetime as an instrument of shipbuilding progress.

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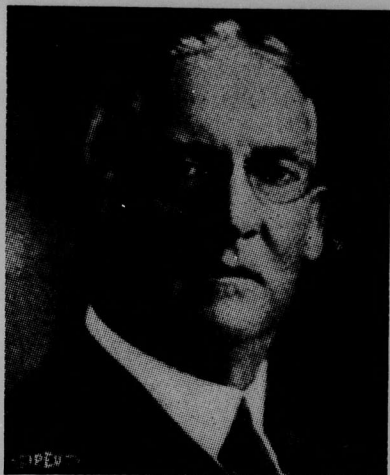
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Co-ops Gain

By WALLACE J. CAMPBELL
Editor, Co-operative News Service

NEW YORK (CNS)—Nineteen forty-six was a record year—measured in co-operative business, membership and production. But in spite of growing retail and wholesale volumes which made consumer co-ops a billion dollar business, and the acquisition of many new productive plants (particularly new oil properties), yet the one word which characterized the year was "organization."

During the year just closed, three new national co-operative organizations were formed: the National Co-operative Housing Association; the Co-operative Health Federation of America; and the North American League of Student Co-operatives.

National Co-operatives, formerly just a business federation of consumer and purchasing co-operatives in the United States and Canada, added education and publicity departments to create a new organization division and made plans for an enlarged financial division.

At the same time the Co-operative League of the U.S.A., which has devoted a major part of its activities to education and promotion of commodity co-operatives, transferred these function to National Co-operatives and "moved upstairs" to become an all-inclusive federation of co-operatives in the fields of housing, medical care, commodity, credit, insurance, banking, utility, recreation and student co-operatives.

A Continuing Job

WASHINGTON.—How the nation was mobilized on behalf of handicapped workers, both veterans and non-veterans, is revealed in a full report of the observance of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week," made to Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach by Robert C. Goodwin, Director of the U.S. Employment Service. Statistically, 29,400 disabled workers were placed in jobs in October, the month in which the special observance was held. Job placements numbered three times those of last February, the 1946 low point in handicapped placements, and were 39 per cent greater than October 1945. A post-war record for placements of disabled veterans was set, with 19,300 finding jobs.

Nice Profit

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, earned a net profit of \$27,682,877 in the fiscal year ending October 31—more than \$11 million over its previous fiscal year—according to its annual statement issued December 30. The profits were calculated after all deductions had been paid, including \$71,499,280 in taxes, \$11,118,063 for depreciation and after adding \$5 million to the reserve fund for contingencies.

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Received Plenty

One hundred and twenty-two big shots of American corporations hit the jackpot to the tune of \$75,000 a year or better in salaries, commissions or bonuses, the U.S. Treasury reported recently.

The payoff list was only a supplemental one, not including many individuals whose income was revealed several months ago.

Topping the 122 was Thomas J. Watson, president of the Int. Business Machines Corp., who "earned" \$425,548.94—or \$8,183.63 a week.

The report did not include other income from stocks, bonds, real estate, etc.

Among assorted movie stars and corporation executives who cashed in were:

Deanna Durbin—\$310,728.93.

Chrysler officials B. E. Hutchinson—\$90,850; K. T. Keller—\$100,954; and Fred M. Zeder—\$85,500.

U.S. Steel heads N. L. Miller—\$85,300; Irving S. Olds—\$106,200.08; and E. M. Voorhees, \$105,900.08.

The Natl. City Bank of N.Y. paid William Gage Brady Jr. \$104,739.84, W. Randolph Burgess \$83,999.92, and Gordon S. Rentschler \$129,199.92.

Equal Pay

WASHINGTON.—Abolition of the double wage standards—"male" and "female" rates—has long been urged by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Labor Department. To get new facts on the problem, the bureau recently sent field agents to 29 manufacturing plants to study methods of wage setting.

Results of the study will be published later this year. They are expected to be useful to unions interested in establishing sound wage structures for men and women, to State administrators of equal-pay laws, and to private employers.

There are many instances which show that women's pay levels are below men's. Historically, "women's work" has been undervalued. In the traditionally women-employing industries rates often are low not because the work is unskilled but because it is performed by women. Women are sometimes paid less than men even when they perform identical work. In many cases women on skilled jobs have been kept on wage rates lower than those of men on unskilled work. To correct these abuses, the Women's Bureau advocates the principle of equal pay for comparable work.

Darwin's theory that men are made from monkeys may be open to question, but we often wonder why so many men make monkeys of themselves when they get behind the wheel of an automobile.



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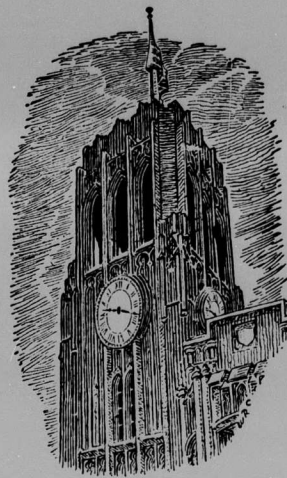
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U. S. Labor and the World Community

It is The Chronicle's belief that the Nation's number one problem is labor-management relations. Moreover, it is a problem of tremendous importance to the world because the welfare of the world, now and for the next several years, rests squarely upon America's power to produce. We must achieve peace on the American industrial front if we are to sustain America's capacity for mass production. The keystone upon which success depends is the restoration and maintenance of civilized labor-management relations.

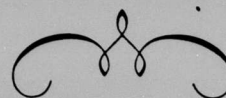
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Purchasing Facts

SOME POST-WAR CAMERAS

CU tests show a number of inexpensive cameras which are as good as their pre-war counterparts and which will give reliable performance. In the higher price ranges, CU found faults of design and workmanship, some serious enough to make the cameras valueless. One new feature in many of the more expensive cameras is the coated lens, which reduces reflections from lens surfaces, ghost images and glare.

Because of faults of workmanship and careless factory inspection, the buyer of an expensive camera should check the camera so far as possible before taking it out of the store, and also try to get a ten-day return or exchange privilege, which most reputable dealers will give.

Among inexpensive cameras, CU found "Acceptable" in box type cameras the *Brownie Target Six-20*, *Baby Brownie Special*, and *Brownie Reflex*, *Synchro Model*, in folding cameras, *Kodak Vigilant Six-20*.

AGVA Chicago Meeting

By MATT SHELVEY

Director American Guild of Variety Artists

Fifty years of effort by the performers in the variety field—vaudeville, night clubs, banquets, ice shows, water and magic spectacles, and so forth—to establish an effective organization for the betterment of their wages and working conditions will reach a climax in Chicago in the form of the first national convention of the American Guild of Variety Artists.

The variety performers were not behind their brother artists in the fields of stage, screen, radio, music and others of the show business professions in seeking organization, but, unfortunately, had to wait a couple of decades and go through much waste motion before an effective instrument—the American Guild of Variety Artists—came into being. AGVA was formed in 1939 by the Associated Actors and Artistes of America, governing body of the show business unions, with the consent of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor after a series of regrettable episodes involving the preceding organization, American Federation of Actors (AFA), had occurred and reached even the columns of the daily newspapers. The Associated Actors and Artistes of America (Four A's) withdrew the charter of AFA, and set up AGVA under a grant of its own power, to correct previous abuses and establish a workable union mechanism. Numerous difficulties continued to plague the performers' organization, however, until 1943, by which AGVA owed the Four A's over \$70,000.00 and was virtually bankrupt.

We have repaid every cent of the debt we owed the Four A's and have, at the same time, established a sound financial basis for the operation of our organization. We pay one of the largest per capita taxes of any show business union, the total amount larger than any two or more combined under the aegis of the Four A's. As of the last audit of our books, we have nearly doubled out total membership, jumping from 22,014 in July, 1943, to 42,553 in July, 1946.

The convention will elect a non-salaried national board of directors of 45 persons who will, in turn, draw up a set of by-laws for submission to the convention, and will appoint the national director (salaried position) required by the new constitution. This official will be the day-to-day operating head of AGVA between meetings of the board and/or conventions.

The conventioners also will elect a nominating committee to name candidates for the (non-salaried) national officerships; president, three vice-presidents, recording secretary and treasurer. Opposing candidates may be named by petition of the membership. All voting will be by ballot at the convention or by mail referendum, as the convention decides.



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Labor Week

JANUARY 29—CIO telephone operators' union will demand a six-hour day for eight hours' pay; present contract ends in March . . . Alameda county taxicab chauffeurs accept \$8 daily guarantee or 50 per cent of receipts, whichever is greater . . . no statement from Oakland office workers' union relative to asserted "red" charges against three members of union now on trial . . . James Marshall, Oakland teamster prexy, resigned from Oakland store strike steering committee following international teamsters' union asserted intervention in strike.

JANUARY 30—Regardless of the muddled state of affairs between Oakland Labor and International Brotherhood of Teamsters lay members of Oakland teamsters' union will respect store clerks' picket lines . . . working proprietors of city's barber shops were requested to affiliate with Barber's Union . . . telephone operators plan strike April 7 if demands are not met.

JANUARY 7—NLRB upheld trial examiner's ruling that cannery operators' recognition of AFL unfair in spite of workers' vote in favor of AFL as collective bargaining agent . . . trial of Tom Bolster, Herbert Kalman and Muriel Kerchen for alleged commie activities in Oakland Office Employees' Union ended; verdict in near future . . . East Bay Teamsters' Union, No. 70, to withdraw its affiliations from two central Labor councils in Oakland.

FEBRUARY 1—About 5000 lumber workers in Northern California will start balloting February 3 on submitted contract offering of \$1.17 per hour and a modified maintenance of membership clause . . . tannery strike settlement submitted to AFL Butchers' Union for ratification . . . Carmen 1380 have agreed to arbitrate its 14-cent hourly demand on California Street Cable Railway Company, requesting any wage increase be made retroactive to September 4, 1946.

FEBRUARY 2—Oakland Teamsters' Union, No. 70, officially disassociated itself with the Alameda County Central Labor Council and the Alameda County Building Trades Council over disagreement of Kahn-Hastings strike procedure; new delegate appointed to strike steering committee in place of teamster delegate; action of individual teamsters awaited in case deliveries are necessary to struck stores and picket lines have to be crossed.

Memorial

NEW YORK CITY (ILNS)—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union unveiled a granite bust of the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt on Thursday, January 30—the late President's 65th birthday—at the entrance to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Library at Hyde Park, N.Y. The dedication of the bust, the work of the noted sculptor, Gleb W. Derujinsky, was made by David Dubinsky, ILGWU president, in the presence of the entire Roosevelt family, several ex-cabinet members who served under the late President, members of President Truman's cabinet, and a group of outstanding New York citizens.

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Arbitration Handbook

WASHINGTON (USLD)—The Labor Department this week announced publication of an illustrated handbook, "Arbitration of Grievances," designed primarily for use in Labor education classes. The 39-page publication is released by the Division of Labor Standards through its Labor Education Service as an aid in preparation of grievance cases for arbitration as well as for class-room use. The pamphlet describes in simple terms types of grievance systems, functions of temporary and permanent arbitrators, and the methods of processing grievance arbitration cases. It does not deal with arbitration of new contract terms. Copies are free in limited quantities and may be obtained by writing to the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

Stable Economy

WASHINGTON (USLD) — Collective bargaining would have its greatest effectiveness under a stabilized economy is the belief of Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach. In the annual report of the Department of Labor to Congress, the Labor Secretary declares that stabilization of the economy would help more than any other thing to promote industrial peace.

"Under stabilized conditions," Mr. Schwellenbach declared in his report, "collective bargaining can best play its creative role in advancing the standard of life of the workers and in protecting their status as human beings. Lack of stability, however, may provide the basis for a renewal of the industrial strife that characterized much of the post-war year."

Curtin's Corner

By JOHN H. CURTIN
Member S.F. Typographical Union 21

Russia, apparently, is using her veto powers in the UN to prevent peaceful international agreements. Communists in this country, while denying with loud cries any connection with Russia, use same tactics of delay to prevent peaceful industrial agreements. Both hang their Red underwear on "the party line."

What I like about the United States: We believe in helping people and nations willing to help themselves . . . as long as they do not help themselves to our liberties in an attempt to destroy them!

It is beginning to look these days as if some gals will wear a fox fur . . . even if they have to skin a donkey to get it.

Court records, remember, can be used to prove anything . . . including the existence of witchcraft.

Those not present are mighty easy to blame.

SWEATING IT OUT

Blank faces, staring blankly at the wall. The shades that flap against the window panes. The ones who think that Death will end it all. The ones who know that something more remains. This white plain is my kingdom. Foot to head I reign the wearied day to night until some orderly comes in to make the bed, or starched-cap nurse, in triumph, with a pill. The doctor's footsteps as he walks the floor. A pillow and a white and weary face. This little life that teaches there is more. *How can the moments go and leave no trace?*

Label Column

I. M. ORNBURN

ABRAHAM LINCOLN HAD THE ANSWERS

It was Abraham Lincoln who preserved the Union, destroyed servile labor, and gave to the common man, the world over, new hope, new aspiration, and a new idea.

He tackled a troublesome task in a most trying crisis and brought out of it a united nation.

The greatest secret of the immortal emancipator's success probably was that he based his decisions on the fundamental concepts of our republic. He followed basic principles in economics as well as in government. In this way he naturally became a true friend of the toilers—the producers of all wealth.

Take for examples the popular quotations about Labor from his statesmanlike documents. In a message to Congress, December 3, 1861, he said, "Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of Labor, and could never have existed if Labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration."

Then again, ponder over this one, "The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside the family circle, should be one uniting all working people." Does that not suggest strong Labor unions?

At the present time what better Labor relations could be established than by following this labor policy so simply expressed in this powerful quotation, ". . . to elevate the condition of men; to lift artificial weights from all shoulders; to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life . . . this is the leading object of the government." This statement showed his farsighted vision, practical wisdom, and moral courage.

It is our sincere belief that the Union Label is a symbol of the great principles that Lincoln so clearly enunciated in his able manner. By his policies we can solve questions that have baffled philosophers and statesmen for ages. They are the answers to many of our present-day problems.

Emergency Meet

NEW YORK CITY (AFLN)—The New York Central Trades and Labor Council was asked to hold an emergency meeting of all AFL locals to act against threatened anti-Labor legislation in a resolution adopted by the joint board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance. This board represents 11 locals with 60,000 members.

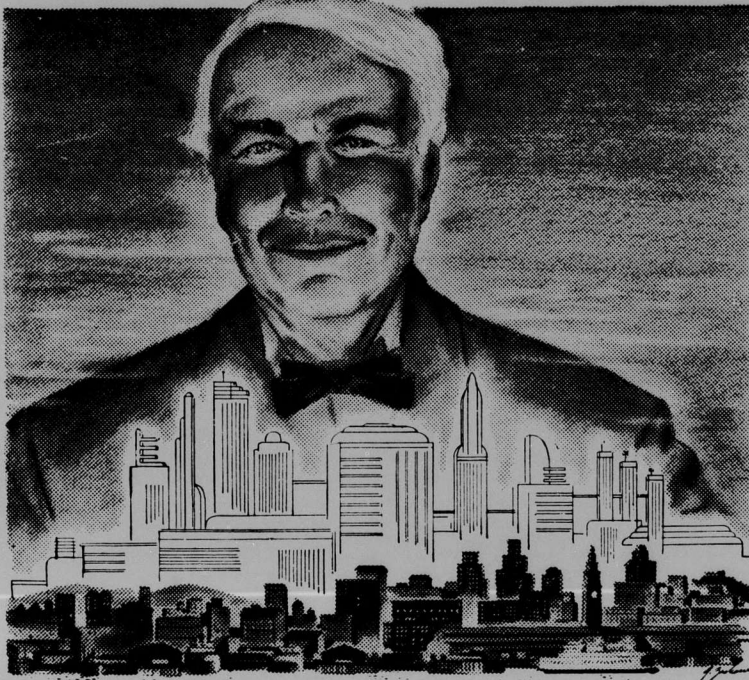
Civil Service

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AFLN)—The Pennsylvania Council of Public Employees (AFL) has asked for an extension of civil service to all of the Commonwealth's 40,000 employees.

Iron Increase

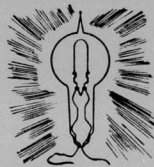
KNOXVILLE (AFLN)—Employees of the Knoxville Iron Company here, members of Federal Local 22640, have negotiated a 4-cent-an-hour increase across the board. This raise was secured in the middle of the contract term.

★ EDISON CENTENNIAL ★



1847

1947



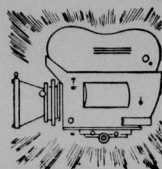
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"Made in the U. S. A." labels Edison the man as well as his hundreds of inventive marvels.

Free men, with opportunity to realize their ambitions; enterprising men, with opportunity to produce; skillful men, with opportunity to succeed; hard-working men, with opportunity to profit by their labors; happy men, with opportunity to enjoy life—these are men from which Edisons spring. They are unmistakably "Made in the U. S. A."



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Fair Labor Standards Must Still Be Fought For

By ROBERT W. GILBERT

Attorney and Labor Union Consultant

Over a year ago, this writer stated in an article regarding pending legislation aimed at crippling the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938:

"From the start, Organized Labor has taken the position that decent wages, hours and working conditions can only be achieved through collective bargaining and not through legislation. 'What the government gives, the government can take away,' is an old slogan which has often been repeated."

At that time a bitterly contested "tug of war" was going on in congressional corridors between organized employer groups seeking to cripple the enforcement machinery of the Wage and Hour Law and the friends of Labor pulling just as hard at the other end to strengthen the act by raising the compulsory minimum wage from 40 cents to 75 cents.

Now, in the 80th Congress, the FLSA faces a deluge of hostile amendments provoked by the wide publicity given so-called "portal-to-portal" pay suits, by which notoriety-seekers have claimed between 4 and 5 billion dollars. It is doubtful whether more than a small portion of the total amount sued for is actually recoverable, according to Wage and Hour Administrator Walling. Already eight CIO cases, filed in haste in the Detroit area have been withdrawn after review by union attorneys.

In a recent letter to all AFL unions, President Green pointed out that "very few of these suits have been brought by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor." While bona fide claims for compensation for all time spent on employer's property were supported by the federation as a matter of collective bargaining, William Green was frank to say:

"What constitutes time worked for the purpose of figuring straight time and overtime compensation can best be determined by Labor and management over the bargaining table. . . . Untimely and unwarranted resort to administrative or judicial intervention is inconsistent with the mutual rights and responsibilities established by employers and unions through private contract in a free society."

Last session, the NAM backed two bills to emasculate the Wage-Hour Law: HR 2788 (John Gwynne, R., Iowa), requiring that suits for double pay penalties for violation of the Act be brought within one year, and permitting state legislatures to set a shorter limitation. S 760 (Edwin Johnson, D., Colorado) providing a six months statute of limitations on FLSA suits.

During June of 1946 a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee heard considerable testimony, including that of AFL. Legislative Representative Lewis G. Hines and ILGWU Research Director Broadus Mitchell opposed to HR 2788. An amended version of the Gwynne bill was passed on July 29 by the senate, but it died in the last minute rush before adjournment over in the house.

Spurred on by the rush of non-AFL unions to get on the "bandwagon" of back pay suits after the *Mt. Clemens*

Pottery decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, Senator Wiley (R., Wisconsin), Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Senator Homer Capehart (R., Indiana), Representative Gwynne, and others tossed an arm-load of amendments to the FLSA into the legislative hopper. Principal features of these bills include:

1—Restricting the definition of "working time" to time actually spent in production (exclusive of travel time, etc.) as recognized by "industrial custom and usage" and provisions of existing union contracts.

2—Eliminating double-pay penalty or liquidating damages except where bad faith is shown, and making it optional with the court even then.

3—Permitting compromises and settlements of claims under the Act.

4—Imposing a uniform one year statute of limitations, in place of varying State provisions up to eight years. (California law provides a 3-year period.)

By agreement with Labor Committee Chairman Taft, the Judiciary Committee will handle this legislation in the upper house.

Hearings on the Capehart proposal (S49) and the Wiley bill (S70) started on January 15 before a three-man subcommittee consisting of Senators Donnell, (R., Missouri), Cooper (R., Kentucky) and Eastland (D., Mississippi). After the authors of the two bills testified, chief legal arguments were made by Raymond S. Smethurst, general counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers.

The Gwynne bill (HR584) is first on the agenda of business in the House Judiciary Committee, headed by Michigan Republican Earl C. Michener.

Senate Bill 1349 introduced by Senator Claud Pepper, Florida Democrat, and eight other liberal members of the upper house, which would have raised the minimum wage to 65 cents an hour, with automatic jumps to 75 cents within two years, failed to pass in the 79th congress. Although President Truman advocated a raise above 40 cents, and the Senate passed a compromise version of the bill, it was stopped in the House.

Again the President recommended raising the statutory minimum at the opening of congress, and a number of bills have been introduced for that purpose. HR-270 (Norton, D., New York) calls for a 65 cents minimum. The others provide 65 cents for the first year with steps up to 75 cents after two years, being verbatim copies of last year's Pepper bill in two instances:

HR40 (Celler, D., New York). HR274 (O'Toole, D., New York). HR284 (Rice, D., Illinois).

Senator Pepper himself has introduced S154 which calls for a 75-cent minimum after four years.

The emphasis, however, is on anti-Fair Labor Standards legislation, rather than liberalizing measures.

While extreme bills like Texas "Pappy" O'Daniel's S160, outlawing all overtime, and HR233 (Dondero, R., Michigan) establishing a 12-hour day and 56-hour week for union employees and providing a 30-day time limit for bringing back wage suits, stand little chance of passage, the leading bills must be opposed effectively or they will go through.

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Report Appraises Supplies of Consumer Needs During Year

WASHINGTON (AFLN)—Industrial experts of the Commerce Department, looking ahead with an appraising eye to what is in prospect for the Nation's consumers and producers through the current year, predicted increased supplies of meat, butter, fish and vegetables. The report expressed belief that the meat supply in 1947 may reach the highest level in 35 years.

The conclusions were presented in a broad analysis of industrial and trade prospects.

Following is the outlook seen by the department to give the Nation a general outlook on supplies and reflect indirectly the attendant employment in various fields:

Food Supplies: There should be more butter, fish, canned fish, canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, potatoes, wheat flour and corn products than in 1946. Canned fruit and vegetable juices, citrus and other fruits. There will be enough meat for each person to have an estimated 150 pounds, more than at any time in the last 35 years. Fats and oils and pepper will remain scarce.

Automotive Products: Large scale passenger car output probably won't be reached until the second quarter. Passenger car production will be somewhere between 3,750,000 and 4,250,000 units. Trucks will be from 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 units.

Electrical Machinery: There will be full production through 1947.

Industrial Machinery: The industry's 1947 position is good. Several machine tool manufacturers are working on capturing markets formerly supplied by Germany.

Special Industries Machinery: Capacity production should be maintained in such fields as cement mills, pulp and paper mills, woodworking plants. Good business is ahead for makers of food processing machinery. Textile machinery will remain scarce.

Railroad Equipment: Foreign demand for locomotives continues, potential demand for passenger cars is high;

backlogs of orders for freight cars are large.

Aluminum: Shortages will continue through the year.

Magnesium: Production is expected to be about 30,000,000 pounds compared with 1946 output of 20,000,000 pounds which about equalled demand.

Iron and Steel: Supply and demand should balance by late 1947.

Motion Pictures: There is a trend toward higher-cost, longer playing films. Theatre receipts will hold pretty well to the peak levels of 1946. There will be 16-mm. theatres built in communities where no regular theatres exist. Visual education will get a boost. Television won't become a threat for several years.

Pulp and Paper: Shortages in both raw materials and the finished products will continue well into 1947.

Alcoholic Beverages: Imported scotch will remain scarce for the next few years; supplies of most other alcoholic beverages will be ample.

Tobacco: Production of tobacco will continue at or near the 1946 record level. Cigarette and cigar output and consumption will continue high; smoking tobacco sales, which dropped when cigarette supplies rose, may increase.

Chemicals: Civilian consumption of insecticides, paints and plastics will be greater than during the war. There will be as many or more drugs and toiletries than last year. Plastics will continue scarce. Potential markets for paint, varnish and lacquer are greater than ever before, supplies will depend on availability of raw materials and the extent of strikes.

Electrical Appliances: The sellers' market will last into mid-1947. The changeover to a buyers' market will cause a high mortality rate among retail dealers.

Furniture: The industry will reach its highest level of production, but demand will exceed supply during the year.

Hardware: Output will surpass all previous records.

Demand created by the housing shortage and the trend toward home improvement will extend well into 1948.

Plumbing and Heating: Raw materials shortages will cause scarcities of finished goods throughout 1947.

Printing and Publishing: Production of paper and equipment will be greater than in 1946, but demand will exceed supply. Advertising revenue will increase as the sellers' market becomes a buyers' market.

Radio: The industry will hit a new high in 1947, with one-third of all sets manufactured in the last quarter equipped to receive FM broadcasts. At least 250,000 television sets will be on the market. By midyear, tubes and other parts will be more easily available.

Leather: About 500,000,000 pairs of leather shoes will be made. Consumers will buy 3½ to 4 pairs per person, but will steer clear of the nonleather type shoes. Leather luggage sales will reach the highest peak since 1941.

Lumber: Output of 36,000,000,000 board feet is expected, plus another billion feet in imports bringing supplies close to 37.5 billion feet estimated as 1947 requirements. Softwood plywood production may equal the record 1942 peak of 1,840,000,000 square feet or 40,000,000,000 more than 1946 production. Demand will exceed output.

Textiles: Record production levels are expected. Buyers will resist extremely high priced lines and poor-quality fringe items. There will be enough foundation garments in six months to meet the demand. Hosiery will be in good supply by midyear.

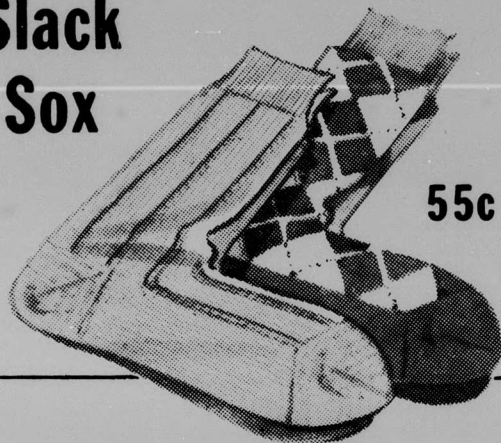
Cotton and Its Manufactures: Cotton supplies will be tight for the first nine months. Prospects are good for high production in cotton goods early in 1947. Rising prices may bring buyer resistance.

Office Machinery: Output will pick up and sales competition will develop among manufacturers before the year ends.

Airplanes: Many new types of civil aircraft will appear, including luxurious family-type craft. Sales will be around \$1,000,000,000.

Clocks: 1947 output should top the industry's recent 14,000,000 a year rate. New and different models will show up on shelves. Nonjeweled pocket and wrist-watch output will rise substantially while jeweled watch production will be normal by midyear.

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Diaper Scarcity

NEW YORK CITY (AFLN)—Even though the birth rate has hit an all-time high, there was no indication of an important increase in diaper production. New York textile men predicted a continuing shortage of diapers for at least six months, although it is felt the situation will be eased considerably by the third quarter of 1947.

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Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council Convention

The first of many AFL Labor conventions to be held in San Francisco during 1947 will be convened in the Labor Temple Auditorium at 10 a.m. on February 10 when the important Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council meet to study problems that affect upwards to 200,000 shop and shipyard workers in the area covered by western council. Highlighting the convention will be President John P. Frey of the AFL Metal Trades Department, who will make the principal address of the convention.

The program outlined as we go to press includes an address of welcome by the Mayor of San Francisco, Roger Lapham. The Mayor will be followed by Chief of Police Charles Dullea, Sheriff Dan Murphy and Fire Chief Sullivan. Slated also to address the convention will be California State Federation of Labor Secretary C. J. Haggerty, whose message will be of utmost importance to the group. Daniel Flanagan, AFL Western Office representative, will extend welcome on behalf of the AFL. Representing the San Francisco Labor Council will be its president and secretary, John F. Shelley and John A. O'Connell, respectively. The invocation will be given by Father Hugh Donahue, editor of the *Catholic Monitor*, who is no stranger to Labor and laboring men and women.

The agenda of the convention will be, the usual introduced resolutions. One request of importance to

Convention Program

Business Headquarters—Room 205, San Francisco Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street. Registration days and hours will be Saturday and Sunday, February 8 and 9, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Hotel Headquarters—Whitcomb Hotel, 1231 Market street.
Monday, February 10—Meeting will be called to order at 10 a.m. by Chairman Rotell of local convention committee, who will in turn introduce President Ralph Johns (Portland). Introduction of distinguished guests and speakers. Father Donahue will give the invocation. President Frey may address the convention this day.

Tuesday, February 11—Convention sessions. All resolutions must be filed with the secretary not later than closing hour of second day's session.

Wednesday, February 12—Convention sessions. Dinner-dance and floor show, 7 p.m., Crystal Room, Whitcomb Hotel.

Following Days—Convention continues with business is completed. The expectations are that the work will be finished Friday night.

the workers of the industry will be an increase of wages for all workers coming under the master agreement for the Pacific jurisdiction of the council. Some indication of what the increase may be can be taken from the fact the San Francisco Bay Cities Metal Trades Council has gone on record favoring 25 cents hourly across the board raise. Paid holidays, sick leave leave, possible future job classifications and a variety of other working conditions anent the trade will be included in the resolutions submitted by unions and councils from the Mexican border to Vancouver, B.C.

The address by President John P. Frey is tentatively scheduled for the opening day's session of the convention; however, it may of necessity be given later during the convention. Mr. Frey's address will be the main talk of the meeting and will be one from which the delegates will find informative, interesting and thoroughly analytical of the many and complex problems facing the metal tradesmen.

The lighter side of the gathering will be featured by dinner-dance and floor show in the Crystal Room of the Whitcomb Hotel on Wednesday evening, February 12, starting at 7 o'clock. Tom Rotell, chairman of the host council, stated that more than 400 reservations have been made for the affair.

Herewith is a partial list of delegates duly accredited to the convention. The list includes those delegates registered up to and including February 1:

BOILERMAKERS—E. V. Blackwell, L. C. Tarvin, O. J. Becker, Thos. J. Crowe, Walter V. Honn, Wm. F. McConnell, Homer E. Patton, E. Rainbow, Dallas W. Wilson, George J. Kelly, Andrew Chiono, Mario Grosetti, Leo Kocher, Homer Parrish, Harold Burton, Ralph J. J. Calhoun, Guy Cooney, John Stender, Paul O. Beeman, Chas. F. Daley, Fred W. Matting.

CARPENTERS—I. D. Skinner, Hubert P. Donley, Harvey Garabedian, Wm. Lovejoy, C. J. Mitchell, Frank Reed, Jack Wagner, George Sanfacon, Frank Bergman, Richard Bailey, Wm. J. Hull, Roy R. Cameron, John B. Wigen, Stanley C. Ronken, Harry G. Luthin, F. C. Watts.

MACHINISTS—A. Ballerini, Robt. Patterson, Amos W. Doane, Chas. B. Truax, Wm. F. Zenk, L. D. Jones, H. J. Detloff, G. O. Giblett, S. W. Davis, Al Fortin.

BLACKSMITHS—Paul Graham, Harry Lea, J. J. Harrington, Wm. P. Healy, Sr., Armand C. Brunel, P. C. Rasmussen, Donald T. Cameron.

BUILDING SERVICE—Chas. Hardy.

Serial Missing

The many readers who have been following the serial, "Trade Unions," which appears weekly in the *Labor Clarion*, will not find the story in this issue because of other news items deemed of more importance. The feature will again be printed in the next issue.

OFFICE EMPLOYEES—E. J. McCall, Eleanor D. Murphy, Irving Enna, Ray Collier, Muriel Kerchen.

TECHNICAL ENGINEERS AND DRAFTSMEN—Audrey D. Jones, Alexander Murray, Wm. Zenk, Ralph W. Johns, E. W. Nelson.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS—Wm. M. Smock, S. E. Rockwell, Chas. J. Foean, Joe Giovanini, Joseph Ziff, J. H. Lake, M. L. Ratcliff, Wm. Gaunt, W. C. Lindell, Melvin Nelson, Andrew Low, H. W. Watts.

METAL POLISHERS—John Madden, John Gildea, Fred Manash.

PATTERN MAKERS ASSOCIATION—Wm. F. Jebe, John A. Edwards.

IRON WORKERS—John O'Neill, Earl L. Lawrence.

COPPERSMITHS—Walter A. Langley, Robert Mogel.

LABORERS—Charles Mercer, L. McClain, A. F. Bartholomew, O. K. Mitchell, Walter Connelly, Wm. R. Gray, R. Slater, O. Anderson.

OPERATING ENGINEERS—P. Vandewark, Geo. Eggiman, C. Owen, G. Wesling, Joe Albert, Harry Johnson, Bert Swain, Jack McDonald, L. Egan.

PAINTERS—James H. Blackburn, Everett Johnston, O. T. Satre, Leslie K. Moore, Damon Proctor, Cyril J. Alvarez, P. H. Montgomery, C. L. Seaman, J. F. Clarke, W. R. Havens, Roy C. Hill, Herbert C. Radatz, O. W. Bowen, H. C. Baker, Hollis Matheny, Frank Petrowitz, Edward Friel, Ralph Turnbaugh, S. E. Pfeil.

TEAMSTERS—Ted Merrill, Alvin Roberts, Frank Farro, W. D. Nicholas, Thos. P. White, Lew Cornelius, J. W. Estabrook, Mark Holmes, Jack Schlaht, R. R. Mikesell, W. W. Westover, Donald G. Barrett, Wm. L. Williams.

STEAMFITTERS—Richard J. Picard, Arthur J. Timmons, Gus Katsarsky, Joe Mazzola, John Gillaid, W. H. Howard, M. C. McLaren, George E. Nethercut, E. E. Schell, R. J. Sweeney.

MOLDERS—Frank Brown, Thos. A. Rotell, Raymond Davis, H. W. Sprague, Chas. C. Olson, Neil V. Pardo.

SHEET METAL WORKERS—John M. Tracy, Frank Burk, Geo. W. Grosser, Frank Bird, O. F. No le, H. V. Lowman, Joseph Jarvis, Jack Hollingsworth, H. M. Stark, Lloyd Child.

'46 Strike Record

The region of 11 Western States recorded 332 strikes during the year of 1946, reported Ernest P. Marsh, Regional Director, U.S. Conciliation Service. Number of workers in the region on strike in 1946 totalled 117,454.

Principal issues involved in the strikes, the number of strikes and the percentage base of each issue are as follows:

Issue	No. of Strikes	Pct.
Wages	195	58.9
Union Security	37	11.1
Contract Negotiation	56	16.8
Jurisdiction	4	1.2
Miscellaneous	40	12.0

The miscellaneous group includes strikes over grievances, job classification or minor issues and ranged from one-hour work stoppages to one or two days.

LUXOR CABS

THE OFFICIAL UNION
LABEL EXHIBITION CABS

ORDWAY 4040

Strictly Independent

Labor Council Officers

The following men and women will direct the functions and official acts of the San Francisco Labor Council as prescribed by the delegates for the 1947 term of office. The election was held January 31.

President—John F. Shelley.

Vice-President—Thomas A. Rotell.

Secretary-Treasurer—John A. O'Connell.

Sergeant-at-Arms—George Kelly.

Trustees—Minnette Fitzgerald, William Walsh, William Stratton.

Executive Committee—Arthur Dougherty, Marguerite Finkenbinder, Jack Goldberger, George Johns, George Kelly, John Byrnes, Edward McLaughlin, Hazel O'Brien, Wendell Phillips, Thomas A. Rotell, Barney Lenhart, Larry Vail, Jack Maltester.

Organizing Committee—Lawrence Bregante, Silvio Giannini, Minnette Fitzgerald, Herman Kleist, Joseph Piccini, Max Benkert, P. D. Lane, John Hill, James Murphy.

Law and Legislative Committee—Arthur Dougherty, Jackie Walsh, Arthur Hare, George Kyne, Ted White, Molly Minudri, Clarence Walsh.

Hall Association Directors—John F. Shelley, John A. O'Connell, William P. McCabe, George Johns, Frank Smith, Arthur Dougherty, George Kelly, Anthony Bal-lerini, Jack Goldberger.

Directors of the Labor Clarion—R. W. Waterson, Walter Otto, John A. O'Connell, Fred Wettstein, S. C. Spencer.

To Free POWs

WASHINGTON (AFLN)—The United States and France have agreed on a plan under which 620,000 American-captured German prisoners of war will be sent home by next October unless they decide to remain in France as voluntary workers. According to Maj. Gen. John Hilldring, Assistant Secretary of State for occupied areas, the two countries want the Red Cross to oversee recruitment of voluntary laborers from among the prisoners of war.

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SHELF PRICES**

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100

An Independent

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DAIRY

Mailer Honored

For 60 years, Leroy C. Smith has worked in the San Francisco Chronicle's mailing room. His record of continuous service is the greatest of any Chronicle employee.

And for that reason, on his 80th birthday two weeks ago, Leroy C. Smith was presented with an engraved gold watch by Paul C. Smith, editor and general manager of the Chronicle.

Leroy started to work for the Chronicle in 1886. "I was about 20," he recalls. "I worked the night shift in the mail room for 50 years. They put me on days about nine or ten years ago."

Other Chronicle employees often ask Leroy why he hasn't retired. His answer is: "I couldn't stand it. I've got to keep moving all the time—it gets me in trouble once in a while, but that makes it more fun. I guess I've got too much energy."

And Leroy has energy. He's still one of the hardest workers in the mail room. In his spare time at home, he reads everything that's available—books, magazines, poetry. In addition, he writes articles for the nationwide Typographical Journal, the local Labor Clarion and other publications. His main reason for writing is to "tilt the crowns of some of those politicians."

Leroy, who has outlived his wife and children, resides with his sister and nephew in Oakland. One of his greatest pleasures is the daily commute trip across the great bay bridge to San Francisco. "I get a big kick out of watching the passengers," he explains. "Most of them are just sleepy looking, but some are psychological studies. They look like nothing would please them better than opening the train window and jumping off the bridge."

During his 60 years of service, Leroy has seen many Chronicle workers come and go. "I want you to know," he says, "that the foundation of the Chronicle has been its loyal employees and its very capable reporters and editors—and I want you to know, too, that it's improving."

Incidentally, Leroy hasn't been around the mailroom for nothing in those 60 years. He has been foreman there twice, something no other Chronicle department head can boast.

Recession in '47?

WASHINGTON (USLD)—Any marked recession in 1947—as predicted by business analysts—is neither inevitable nor necessary, in the opinion of Department of Labor officials as expressed in the January Labor Information Bulletin. In the economic outlook for the new year, the expectation that consumer prices will reach their maximum in the early months is particularly important to Labor, these officials hold. However, prices are expected to decline somewhat to the end of 1947, resulting from anticipated declines in agricultural and food-stuffs prices early in the year and from relatively stable nonagricultural prices generally, both at wholesale and retail, during the latter part of the year.

The major check upon prices will come in the form of an increased flow of industrial output in the first half of 1947. If price rises are thus checked, or reversed, there would be a possibility of gradual and piecemeal price adjustments rather than a general price collapse resulting in a sharp, if brief, inflation-induced recession.

Agreement Extended

NEW YORK CITY (AFLN)—The agreement covering 80,000 workers in New York's dress industry has been extended one month beyond its original expiration date, January 31, to February 28, it was announced by Julius Hochman, general manager of the New York Dress Joint Board and vice president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL).

The decision to extend the contract was mutually agreed to by Mr. Hochman for the union and heads of five employer associations. The action was taken when it became clear that agreement on disputed issues could not be reached by January 31. The union presented a 14-point program of suggested contract modifications to the manufacturers at an industry meeting on December 10, 1946.

Bricklayers Raised

EL PASO, Texas (AFLN)—The El Paso Bricklayers have advanced their pay scale, effective February 10, to \$2 an hour. This means a 25-cents-an-hour increase. The agreement also provides for double pay between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. All Saturday work carries time and one-half and Sundays and holidays, double time.

JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

Phone Mission 7711 29th and Dolores Streets
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

Woman's Auxiliary

To S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

By J. ANN MCLEOD

The Label Committee and the Ways and Means Committee of Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 held a joint meeting at the home of Mrs. Bijou Blade last Thursday evening, January 30. Mrs. Grace Young, chairman of the label committee, talked on Union Label subjects and Mrs. Bertha Bailey, chairman of the ways and means committee, discussed plans for the annual rummage sale. Mrs. Blade, a gracious hostess, served a delicious snack luncheon and everyone had a good time.

The ways and means committee agreed to hold the rummage sale as previously planned. Unless something unforeseen occurs, the sale will be held April 3, 4, and 5, at 1767-A Geary street. Members are requested to keep the rummage sale in mind when doing their spring house-cleaning. Save old clothes, furniture and anything for which you no longer have any use. It is surprising the things that will sell. Inactive members can help their auxiliary make money by donating their castoff clothing and other articles to this affair.

Mrs. Joseph P. Bailey, Sr., and daughter, Verna, mother and sister of Joseph P. Bailey, Jr., secretary-treasurer of San Francisco-Oakland Mailers' Union, No. 18, and secretary of Allied Printing Trades Council, left Thursday, January 30, for Los Angeles, for a short visit in that southern city. They returned to San Francisco Sunday, February 2. Joe's mother, father and sister left Tuesday, February 4, for New Orleans for a visit with their other son and brother and his family before returning to their home in Kansas City, Missouri.

We are happy to report that Gary Helms, of the Call-Bulletin, is home from the hospital but regret that he still isn't too well. We sincerely hope that he will soon be on the road to recovery.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 wishes to invite the lady members of both Typographical Union, No. 21, and Mailers' Union, No. 18, to attend our meetings, held the third Tuesday of each month. They are honorary members of W.A. 21 and are welcome to attend all meetings and affairs held by the auxiliary.

Since there was no answer to the advertisement published in last week's Labor Clarion for a Press Correspondent, members can co-operate with the present writer by sending items of interest to J. Ann McLeod, 1743 Golden Gate avenue, WALnut 1-3051.

Elks' Grand Ball

George Baader, esteemed leading knight of San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, has been named general chairman of the 1947 annual formal Elks' grand ball, Saturday evening, February 15, in the BPOE clubhouse, 456 Post street. Exalted Ruler and Mrs. Harold F. Hellings will be guests of honor at the function. An elaborate dinner party will precede the formal dancing and entertainment program, lodge secretary Arthur J. Mangin has announced. The arrangements committee is headed by present and past officers of the local Elks' lodge.

"DPs" Increase

FRANKFURT, Germany (AFLN)—A recent disclosure by the United States Army reports that, as of December 31, it was caring for 376,000 displaced persons, an increase of 8,000 in the last half of the year. During the six months 123,000 were resettled or discharged and 131,000 additional refugees took quarters in the camps, usually from Eastern Europe or Germany itself.

Printer Golf Notes

By DREW A. BYE

Next Sunday, February 9, is the date for the first tournament of the year and the starting time is 10:30 a.m. and we must be there on time and no foolin'. Keep your eye peeled this week for the postcard from the secretary which will tell you where we play and then make special plans to be there early. Under no circumstances be late. Failure to get away on time could be very embarrassing. Inasmuch as the January turnout was called off, let's make February a record for attendance. The course is popular with printer-golfers and is in excellent shape, so a good day of golf is in prospect. The rest is up to you!

Errors are things we all try to avoid, but even the best of printed matter sometimes comes up with pi-lines or lines in the wrong slot. That happened last week and so far we have had six fellow golfers commiserating with us. Oh well, it was too bad, but shows that at least the column is read by seven of us.

Charley "Smiles" Forst was out hacking around the other Monday. Seems "Smiles" knocked out a 37 for himself on the front nine late Sunday afternoon and came out Monday looking for "salmon." He snagged four beauties but lost his bait and had to go home early. Better luck next time, Charlie!

Elmer Darr and his pappy were seen batting them into the fog and rain on a recent Sunday at Lakeside. Elmer says it is really a thrill to get hold of a good drive, see it disappear into the fog and then a few minutes later actually find it on the fairway. Says it was no accident for it happened more than once.

Al Cantor is back from a business trip east and will be there Sunday to sharpen his game for the match play that starts soon. He and Earl Mead were having quite a stormy setto about their respective handicaps as we listened in. Don't know who won, but Mead made the most noise.

Earl Browne, Al Teel, Tim Godfrey, Ned De Grazia, Paul Gallagher, Jack Tappendorff and others are expected to put in appearances Sunday. Some of them have been unable to play in recent tournaments, but word is around they'll be out with a vengeance this year and are planning to win their share of the prizes and matches.

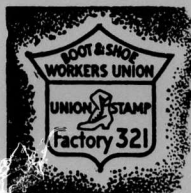
"Sore Thumb" Watson greeted "Three Iron" Brewster with a cheery hello at the board meeting. "S.T." and "T.I." have some kind of a match cooked up between them and were dickering with Secretary Bob Smith about which ball bounces highest and goes farthest on drives. Also which will take the most punishment, not the men, the golf balls. "T.I." says they all go good for him, it's all in how you hit them. "S.T." contends the big difference is in putting. Well, we'll have to await the outcome to really know. In the meantime we'll settle for a flock of "Dots."

Don't forget next Sunday, February 9, at 10:30 a.m. Look for the card from the secretary to tell you where to go. B seeing U!

Yankee Sweet Tooth

WASHINGTON (AFLN)—The Commerce Department reports that people in the United States spent \$520,000,000 for candy, on a wholesale price basis, to "satisfy the sweet tooth" during the first ten months of 1946. This was the figure for the total of candy manufacturers' sales, as no estimate was available at the candy counters. On the basis of the factory rise, the outlay added up to more than \$3.10 average for each man, woman and child.

The best prescription for Prosperity is equal parts of Union Labels, Shop Cards, and Service Buttons!



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S. F. Labor Council

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SYNOPSIS OF MEETING OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL, HELD FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1947.

ROLL CALL OF OFFICERS—All present.
APPROVAL OF MINUTES—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

CREDENTIALS—Referred to the Organizing Committee: Building Material Drivers, No. 216—Arthur S. Olson vice Dan Dougherty, and Water Workers' Union, No. 401—J. Follows vice James Sullivan, Larry Murphy vice Pat Cunningham.

REPORT OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—(Meeting held Friday, January 31, 1947.) Meeting was called to order at 7:00 p. m. Roll was called and absentees noted. The following were examined and having been found to possess the necessary qualifications, were recommended by your committee to be seated as delegates to this Council: Cloakmakers No. 8—Norman Levine and Jack Taub; Master Furniture Guild No. 1285—R. J. O'Rourke and Jack H. Sparlin; Letter Carriers No. 214—Don Silva, Joseph Lanthier, Vincent Murphy and Alton Lewis; Sausage Makers No. 203—Rudy Brauch; Photo-Engravers No. 8—Louis Harder; Beauticians, No. 12—Michael ZeLonka, Isabelle Mayberry and Louis P. Hansen; Musicians No. 6—William Catalano; Elevator Operators and Starters, No. 117—Raymond Tannen; Hotel Service Workers, No. 283—Bessie McMillen; Retail Delivery Drivers, No. 278—H. C. McNally, James J. Maher and Earl Davis; Fire Fighters, No. 798—Edward McGovern; Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen, No. 410—Al Rahfeld and J. C. Dwyer; Teamsters, No. 85—William Stratton and John Boden; Barbers, No. 148—Grover Duke; Newspaper and Periodical Drivers, No. 921—Jack Goldberger, Jack Gillard, Herbert Neff and Forrest Nutting; Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers, No. 1071—John Shoop and George Laurens; Chauffeurs, No. 265—Anthony Costa, C. W. Burns, S. T. Dixon, A. N. Jacobson and W. Young; Civil Service Janitors, No. 66-A—P. L. Schlesinger, O. R. Mohn, J. Glynn and Miles Bride; Bookbinders, No. 31-125—Frank Gornbeek, Fred Dettmering, Wm. S. Hogan and Bette Bell; Printing Specialties and Paper Converters, No. 362—Lillian Compagno; Boilermakers, No. 6—E. Rainbow, O. Becker, C. Rasmussen and A. McLennan; and Milk Wagon Drivers' Local, No. 226—Eddie Dennis, Dan Coleman, Steve Gilligan, Fred Wettstein, William Hart, Jack Sullivan, Arthur Lawrence and Sam Haas. Meeting adjourned at 8:15 p. m. (Report of the committee was concurred in as a whole.)

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed: From Jack M. Botts, State Director of U. S. Savings Bonds Division, Treasury Department, confirming recent arrangement to show film, "America the Beautiful," at the Labor Council meeting to be held February 7, 1947. Official minutes of the S. F. Building and Construction Trades Council held January 16, 1947. From the California State Federation of Labor, Weekly News Letters dated January 22 and 29, 1947.

BILLS were read, approved by the trustees and ordered paid.

DONATIONS—To the "March of Dimes"—Typographical Union, No. 21, \$250; Warehousemen's, No. 860, \$25; Retail Grocery Clerks, No. 648, \$25; Window Cleaners, No. 44, \$50; Carmen's Union, Division No. 1380, \$10; Automotive Warehousemen, No. 241, \$25. To the Archbishop Hanna Center for Boys—Department Store Employees, No. 1100, \$25. To the Organizational Strategy Committee—S. F. Post Office Clerks' Union, No. 2, \$25; Leather and Novelty Workers, No. 31, \$50. To the San Mateo Labor Council Organizing Committee—Commercial Telegraphers, No. 34, \$10; Ice Wagon Drivers, No. 519, \$20; Operating Engineers, No. 3, \$100; Mailers' Union, No. 18, \$10; Chauffeurs' Union, No. 265, \$100; Musicians, No. 6, \$25.

REQUEST COMPLIED WITH—From Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen, No. 410, advising they have signed an agreement with the Adam Hat Stores and requesting that this firm's name be removed from the "We Do Not Patronize" list. From Office Employees' Local, No. 3, asking approval of contract dated February 1, 1947, as negotiated by the Committee appointed by the Council and their Negotiating Committee. Unanimously approved.

DELEGATES TAKE NOTICE—From President William Green requesting all central bodies and local organizations to join the national office in its fight against anti-Labor legislation. President Green has asked that you please communicate with your representatives in the House of Representatives and in the United States Senate strongly protesting these vicious measures.

REFERRED TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—From Butchers, No. 508, requesting strike sanction against the Levitan Hide Company and the Norton Wool Company. From Sister Eleanor D. Murphy, secretary-treasurer of the Northern California Joint Council of Office Employees' Unions, requesting endorsement and financial assistance to employ an organizer whose activities will be directed by the joint council.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Brother Bob Paterson, Machinists' 1327, reported on the committee set up within their union for arranging contributions to the Blood Bank for the benefit of their members. He suggested that the executive board of the Council appoint a committee of like nature for the benefit of its activities. Delegate from Carmen's Union, Division 1380, reported they were negotiating to improve conditions for the street carmen of the city.

REPORT OF THE ELECTION COMMITTEE—The chair declared a recess, awaiting the report of the election committee, which was composed of the following delegates: Chairman: A. C. Armstrong. Judges: Anthony Costa, Philip Deredi and Fred Dettmering. Tellers: Jack Anderson, Miles Bride, Pete Butti, Lillian Compagno, Leona Graves, Maurice Hartshorn, Elizabeth Kracke, Richard Meagles, Lucille O'Donnell, Adolph Penobsky and Henry Savin.

Report of the Election Committee was submitted, and the following having received the highest number of votes were declared elected. Executive Committee: John Byrnes, Arthur Dougherty, Marguerite Finkenbinder, Jack Goldberger, George Johns, George Kelly, Barney Lenhart, Jack Maltester, Edward McLaughlin, Hazel O'Brien, Wendell Phillips, Thomas A. Rotell and Larry Vail. Organizing Committee: Max Benkert, Lawrence Bregante, Minnette Fitzgerald, Silvio Giannini, John Hill, Herman Kleist, P. D. Lane, James E. Murphy, Joseph Piccini. Law and Legislative Committee: Art Dougherty, Arthur Hare, George Kyne, Molly Minudri, Clarence Walsh, Jackie Walsh and Ted White. Board of Directors, Hall Association (unexpired term): Anthony Balzerini and Jack Goldberger. The total of votes cast was 334. The secretary cast one ballot for the nominees for all of the uncontested offices, who were then declared elected, and are as follows: President, John F. Shelley, Secretary-Treasurer, John A. O'Connell. Sergeant-at-Arms, George Kelly. Trustees, Minnette Fitzgerald, William Stratton and William Walsh. Directors of "Labor Clarion," John A. O'Connell, Walter Otto, Fred Wettstein, R. W. Waterson and S. C. Spencer. Directors of Hall Association (term expiring March, 1950): John F. Shelley, Arthur Dougherty and George Johns.

Receipts, \$755; disbursements, \$1,167.79.

Meeting adjourned at 10:55 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Deaths

Morris, Fenimore—January 27; Typographical 21.
Patterson, Gerald A.—January 28; Steamfitters 590.
Ewing, Eugene T.—January 31; David Scannell Club.
Mallen, Bert L.—January 31; Painters' 1158.
Polkki, Emil—February 1; Ship Painters' 961.
Loughran, William Jeremiah—February 1; David Scannell Club.
Jones, Wilbur H.—February 2; Letter Carriers.

Raised Dividends

NEW YORK CITY (ILNS) — Companies whose shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange made profits last year that enabled them to pay dividends of \$2,668,549,000, an increase of 16.3 per cent over the distribution in 1945, the exchange reports.

The gain was in spite of the fact that dividends were reduced on 74 stocks and eliminated or deferred on 26 others.

Aggregate dividends for the automotive group, whose profits were hit by CIO strikes, fell 18.2 per cent. The aviation group, which showed gains for nine months, ended the year with a recession of 4.1 per cent.

The petroleum group of 39 dividend-paying companies sent checks for 17.6 per cent more money than in 1945, distributing \$334,063,000, or about \$50,000,000 more than in 1945. The chemical group had an increase of \$68,300,000 for its 72 corporations.

Firemen Benefit

OAK RIDGE (AFLN)—Roan-Anderson contract negotiations for the fire fighters' unit here have been concluded. The employees won a \$6-a-week increase, \$1,000 non-contributory life insurance, 21 days annual sick leave, full-time pay for injuries sustained on the job, and seniority, grievance and arbitration procedures.

Builds Again

CHICAGO (AFLN)—The employees of the Kwikon Company here have joined the UAW-AFL during the current organizational drive, becoming an affiliate of the Amalgamated Local 286, and becomes the 23rd unit of that local. The record of "a new unit every month" is being held, as less than one month ago the Titan Company workers swung to the Amalgamated.

Union Label buying is the best way to form a picket-line out of a buyers' line.

Community Chest

Travelers Aid Society of San Francisco continues, with 1947, to serve the moving public in a very real way. The many thousands of people who ask for Travelers Aid assistance every year have a great variance of problems—they may want advice about employment resources; they may want help in planning a trip for their child; they may want to locate some person who has been lost to them because of a meager address. Travelers Aid Society of San Francisco is one of the many local Community Chest agencies, and of course its services are free to those who need it, irrespective of race, color, or creed.

"The Nation's Kindly Network" exists in every major city of the United States, and in many small towns, and, therefore, is of invaluable help to people who are strangers in America. Often as many as four separate cities contribute to the happy journey of persons to whom our ways here are foreign. In 1946, hundreds of persons, representing over 30 foreign countries, were assisted by the Travelers Aid Society of San Francisco. Many more are expected this year.

Ever since Travelers Aid was begun in San Francisco (in the early 1900's), its main offices have been in the Ferry Building. There in peace time, as well as war—in big convention years, as well as grim depression ones—on week days, holidays, Sundays—a Travelers Aid worker has been "on duty" to give understanding and helpful service.

Vet Employment

WASHINGTON (USLD)—Employment of veterans in the nation's factories is levelling off, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. In October, 1946, although total employment of former servicemen in manufacturing industries rose to over 2.8 million, the over-the-month gain was only 37,000. Unemployment among veterans has declined, the Bureau of the Census reports.

Nearly half of all veterans employed in industry were in groups where weekly earnings averaged around \$50 or better. About 14 per cent were employed in groups where weekly earnings averaged below \$40. Industry groups where earnings were under \$38—apparel, leather and tobacco—employed only 4 per cent of the veterans.

Veterans quit factory in October at the lowest rate since July and no major industry group had a higher rate than in September. However, their quit rates continued to average about 50 per cent higher than those of nonveterans.

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MISSION BRANCH:

CORNER SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE SAN FRANCISCO

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.	1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.)	Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.	Drake Cleaners and Dyers.	Shangra-La Beauty Salon, 1677 Washington.
Becker Distributing Company.	Farmer Bros.' Coffee	Sloane, W. & J.
Bruener, John, Company.	Forrester Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.	Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
B & G Sandwich Shops.	Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.	Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
California Watch Case Company.	General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.	Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
California Chocolates Company, 137 Grant Avenue.	Goldstone Bros., Manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.	Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Chan Quon, photo engraver, 680 Clay.	Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.	Swift & Co.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman," "Holiday."	National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.	"Time" and "Life" (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central,	O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.	Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
	Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.	
	Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.	
	Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.	
	Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.	

All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hair-

dressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

Teen-Age Job Service

CHICAGO (ILNS) — A new employment service tailor-made to fit needs of high school graduates seeking their first fulltime jobs is being started in Philadelphia, the Civil Service Assembly notes.

Sponsored by the city board of education and the Pennsylvania State Employment Service, the new service has compiled a list of 450 openings in 30 types of work for which high school graduates without extensive experience may qualify.

Registration of students about to be graduated will be made by youth interviewers specially trained in teen-age counselling. Thirty employment service representatives currently are surveying business and industry in Pennsylvania to develop further job openings for high school graduates.

Advancing

NEW YORK CITY (ILNS)—The five-day week for office workers has been making big gains since the war ended, a National Industrial Conference Board survey reveals.

Of 437 industrial and commercial companies polled in 20 cities, office staffs of only 141 had the five-day week during the war. Now 346, or 80 per cent have the five-day week, the board said.

Office staffs of the 154 firms worked a five and a half-day week during the war, and all but 54 have dropped the Saturday morning schedule.

Office workers of 84 companies were on a six-day week prior to V-J Day, and now only 14 retain all-day Saturday hours.

Molders Gain

PHILADELPHIA — Under an agreement recently reached here by the International Molders and Foundry Workers Union (AFL) and the Philadelphia Foundry Owners' Association, a wage raise of 13 cents an hour has been granted to 2,000 employees of 36 Philadelphia foundries. The contract, already ratified by the union, will be presented to the association for approval immediately.

LOUISVILLE (AFLN)—The American Federation of Teachers (AFL) here has grown in less than a month from 85 members to 403. In addition, 17 members of the local have transferred to the newly chartered local at the University of Louisville.

Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

Corrected to January 31, 1947

REPORT, IMMEDIATELY, ANY ERRORS OR NECESSARY CHANGES TO SECRETARY OF THE LABOR COUNCIL

- American Federation of Government Employees, Lodge No. 634—W. W. Garrett, Treas., 100 McAllister, San Francisco 2.
- American Federation of Radio Artists—S. F. Local, 26 O'Farrell St. Meets every other Wednesday, 12 noon. Geraldine Dolan, secretary.
- American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, No. 747—700 Golden Gate Building, 25 Taylor street. Molly Minudri, secretary.
- American Guild of Actors and Variety Artists—26 O'Farrell. Max West, business representative.
- Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 544 Golden Gate Ave.
- Automobile Drivers and Demonstrators No. 90—108 Valencia.
- Auto Mechanics No. 1305—108 Valencia. P. D. Lane, secretary.
- Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero. Valencia.
- Automotive Warehousemen No. 241—108 Valencia.
- Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st Tuesday and 3rd Saturday, Labor Temple.
- Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
- Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
- Bartenders No. 41—1623 1/2 Market. MA. 1916.
- Beauticians' Union No. 12—Flood Bldg. EX. 8412.
- Bill Posters and Billers No. 44—240 Golden Gate Ave. Meets at Redmen's Hall.
- Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Boltermakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, 155 Tenth St.
- Bookbinders and Bindery Women No. 31—125—Room 505, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
- Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—1531 46th Ave. Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—9 Scott St. Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
- Bottlers, No. 896—2940 - 16th Street, Wm. Ahern, secretary.
- Brewers, Maltsters & Yeast Workers No. 893—2940 - 16th St. Henry Jenichen, secretary.
- Brewery Drivers, Helpers & Distributors, No. 888—2940 - 16th Street, Martin Christen, secretary.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 491—200 Guerrero. Receive mail at 2111 Webster St., Oakland.
- Building Service Employees No. 87—109 Golden Gate Ave. Meets 1st Monday, 9:30 a. m.; 3rd Monday, 8 p. m.
- Building Material Drivers No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Butchers No. 115—Meets at 3012 Sixteenth St.
- Butchers No. 508—4442 Third. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Calif. Employment Services Employees, Local No. 948—1650 - 8th Avenue, Sacramento. Ray E. Edling, secretary.
- California State Laborers and Utility Workers No. 1226—Fred Kracke, Sec., 1426 Waller.
- Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158—Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Cannery Workers No. 21106—Mr. Cortesi, Bus. Agent, Room 310, Labor Temple. HE. 2926. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Capmakers No. 9—46 Kearny.
- Carmen's Union No. 1380—Rms. 605-606, 1179 Market St.
- Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
- Casket Workers No. 94—B. H. Naitman, Rep., 210 Steiner St.
- Cement Finishers, No. 580—200 Guerrero street.
- Cemetery Employees No. 10634—Meets 2nd Wednesday. Receive mail at 2940 Sixteenth St.
- Chauffeurs No. 265—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 106 Valencia.
- Civil Service Building and Maintenance Employees No. 66—Meets 3rd Thursday, 109 Golden Gate Ave.
- Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7—Labor Temple, Room 1. Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Cloakmakers No. 8—345 Mason St. 2.
- Commercial Telegraphers No. 34—230 Bush St., Room 693. Meets 1st Thursday, Rm. 360 Mills Bldg.
- Commission Market Drivers and Helpers No. 280—312 Clay.
- Construction and General Laborers, No. 261—200 Guerrero street.
- Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at 2:30 p. m., 827 Hyde.
- Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Address mail to James Clarke, Sec., 221 Benton Ave.
- Cracker Bakers No. 125—2111 Webster St., Oakland. Meets 1st Friday.
- Cracker Packers No. 125—2111 Webster St., Oakland. Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304—Meets 2nd Friday, Labor Temple.
- Dental Laboratory Technicians, No. 99—693 Mission Street, Room 411. W. J. Callahan, secretary.
- Dressmakers No. 101—345 Mason.
- Dry Dock, Marine Waysmen, Stageriggers and Helpers No. 319—Labor Temple. Meets 4th Monday at Labor Temple, San Francisco. Meets 2nd Monday at Carpenters' Hall, 763 Twelfth St., Oakland.
- Electrical Workers No. 6—227 Valencia. UN. 9656.
- Electrical Workers No. B-1245—Main Office 910 Central Tower. Temporary Branch Office, 229 Valencia.
- Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
- Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117—Meets second Tuesdays, 109 Golden Gate Avenue.
- Federation of Teachers No. 61—Iva M. Cooper, Sec., 3045 Castro St. 12.
- Film and Poster Exchange Employees No. B-17—230 Jones; only receive MAIL at this address. Jesse A. Wright, secretary, 178 Gaven Street, 24. EL. 1821.
- Firemen and Oilers No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Fire Fighters (Intl. Assn. of) No. 798—368 Fell St.
- Florists, Landscapers & Nursery Workers, Loc. 167—109 Golden Gate Ave.
- Furniture Guild, Master, No. 1285—Room 416, 1095 Market.
- Furniture Workers No. 3141—200 Guerrero.
- Garage Employees No. 665—Meets 4th Monday, 106 Valencia.
- Garment Cutters, United, No. 45—Meets 4th Friday, Labor Temple.
- Garment Workers, United, No. 131—Meets 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
- Glass Bottle Blowers Association of U. S. and Canada, Branch No. 141—2111 Webster St., Oakland.
- Grocery Clerks No. 648—1968 Mission St. 3.
- Hatters No. 31—46 Kearny.
- Home Nurses and Matrons' Association No. 267—109 Golden Gate. HE. 8364.
- Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250—109 Golden Gate Ave., HE. 8966. Meets 1st Wednesday, 8 p. m.
- Hotel Service Workers No. 283—61 Eddy.
- Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers No. 519—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple. Louis Brunner, Sec., 905 Vermont.
- Jewelry Workers No. 36—693 Mission St., Rm. 707. Meets 4th Tuesday, 44 Page St. (Druids' Temple).
- Ladies' Garment Cutters No. 213—345 Mason.
- Laundry Drivers No. 256—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 3004 Sixteenth St., Room 313.
- Laundry Workers No. 20—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Leather and Novelty Workers No. 31—Labor Temple, Room 311. Meets 3rd Wednesday.
- Letter Carriers No. 214—Meets 2nd Friday, Druids Temple, 44 Page Street. John C. Daly, Jr., secretary.
- Lumber Clerks and Lumber Handlers No. 2559—400 Brannan.
- Macaroni Workers No. 493—Meets 4th Friday, Labor Temple.
- Machinists, No. 68—2940 - 16th Street. Niles C. Speed, secretary.
- Mailers No. 18—Joseph P. Bailey, Sec., 1726 Thirty-second Ave. SE 1678. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
- Marble Shopmen & Helpers, No. 95—John Nessman, secretary, 1706 - 8th Avenue.
- Master Furniture Guild No. 1285—1095 Market St.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Room 22, Ferry Bldg.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead Pier No. 7, Embarcadero.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—209 California St.
- Metal Polishers and Platers No. 128—Labor Temple, MA. 1414. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Millinery Workers No. 40—Meets 1st Thursday, 5:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., 46 Kearny.
- Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—83 Sixth St., cor. Jessie. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 3 p. m., and 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m.
- Molders No. 161—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162—Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.
- Motor Coach Employees, Division 1225—Chronicle Bldg., Room 210. EX. 2855.
- Municipal Park Employees No. 311—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple, P. A. Conroy, Cor. Sec., 240 Gates St. MI. 3675.
- Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
- Musicians, No. 669—A. V. Forbes, secretary, 230 Jones—Room 305.
- Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921—109 Golden Gate Ave. UN. 3361.
- Newspaper and Periodical Vendors and Distributors No. 468—693 Mission St., EX. 4880.
- Northern California Dental Technicians' Union, No. 99—Meets 1st Wednesday, 8 p. m., Redmen's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave. Offices: 693 Mission St., suite 411. Wm. F. Bordwell, business representative.
- Office Employees No. 3—Rm. 440, 821 Market St., EX. 2090.
- Office Employees No. 36—Rm. 547, 870 Market St., EX. 7301.
- Operating Engineers (Hoisting and Portable), No. 3—1095 Market St., Room 404, HE. 1568.
- Operating Engineers (Stationary) No. 39—Anglo Bank Bldg., 16th and Mission Sts.
- Optical Technicians and Workers No. 18791—149 Powell St., DO. 4792.
- Ornamental Iron Workers No. 472—200 Guerrero.
- Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989—Rm. 440 Pacific Bldg., 821 Market St.
- Painters No. 19—200 Guerrero.
- Painters No. 1158—112 Valencia.
- Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1071—3009 - 16th street, UN. 6424.
- Patternmakers—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Pharmacists No. 838—Rm. 439 Pacific Bldg., 821 Market St. EX. 2163.
- Photo Engravers No. 8—Meets 1st Friday, Office 320 Market.
- Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
- Postal Clerks, No. 2—P.O. Box 3334, Sam Landis, secretary.
- Pile Drivers, No. 34—457 Bryant street.
- Printing Pressmen No. 24—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362—693 Mission.
- Production & Aeronautical Lodge 1327—2940 - 16th Street, Room 315. Jessie Anderson, secretary.
- Professional Embalmers No. 9049—William J. Williams, Sec., 258 Parker Ave., 18. Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089—Rm. 440, Pacific Bldg., 821 Market St.
- Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays monthly, Labor Temple.
- Retail Department Store Clerks No. 1100—149 Powell, DO. 4792.
- Retail Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017—Rm. 439 Pacific Bldg., 821 Market St.
- Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—149 Powell, DO. 4792. Meets first Tuesday of each month at 149 Powell Street, at 8 p. m.
- Roofers, No. 40—200 Guerrero Street. James T. Reilly, secretary.
- Sailors' Union of the Pacific—59 Clay.
- S. F. and East Bay Steel Die and Copper Plate Engravers and Embossers No. 424—Herbert J. Salvatore, Sec., 120 Linda Vista Drive, Millbrae, Calif.
- S. F. Emergency Hospital Employees No. 803. Samuel C. Updyke, Sec., 1330 Union St.
- S.F. Post Office Clerks Union Local No. 2—National Federation of Post Office Clerks—Sam Landis, Sec., P.O. Box 3334, San Francisco 19. Meets 4th Thursday, 8:00 P.M., Labor Temple.
- Sanitary Truck Drivers and Helpers No. 350—Room 2, Labor Temple.
- Sausagemakers No. 203—Meets at 3012 Sixteenth St., Thursdays.
- Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
- Ship Fitters No. 9—1980 Mission. HE. 3780. Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple.
- Shipwrights, Joiners & Boat Builders No. 1149—36 California street.
- Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—200 Guerrero.
- Steam Fitters No. 509—200 Guerrero.
- Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—1621 Market HE. 4366.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 29—R. Raymond Jeffress, secretary, 693 Mission Street. Meets 3rd Sunday, 12 noon, Labor Temple.
- Stove Mounters No. 65—J. D. Roberts, Sec. 38 Athens.
- Street Carmen, Division 192—1116 Alice Street, Oakland, 7.
- Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
- Technical Engineers No. 11—F. V. Philpot, Sec., 42 Dwight St., 24. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
- Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen No. 89—Branch Office, 149 Powell St. San Francisco; EXbrook 5973. Main Office, 1608 Webster St., Oakland; GLencourt 5860; J. A. Johnson, Bus. Rep.
- Theater and Amusement Janitors No. 9—109 Golden Gate Ave. Meets 3rd Tuesday.
- Theatrical Employees No. B-18—230 Jones.
- Theatrical Stage Employees No. 16—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
- Tobacco Workers No. 210—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Tool & Die Makers, Lodge 1176—1117 Webster Street, Oakland (7), Richard Eldridge, secretary.
- Typographical No. 21—709 Mission Street, (8th floor), GA. 6722. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
- Union Label Section—Meets 3rd Wednesday, Labor Temple, MA. 0610.
- Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
- Walters No. 30—1040 Geary. Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.
- Waitresses No. 48—Office, 440 Ellis, OR. 6713. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m.; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, at 3 p. m., Native Sons' Hall.
- Warehousemen No. 860—400 Brannan St. EX. 3604. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Watchmakers No. 101—693 Mission St., Rm. 706. Meets 4th Thursday, 414 Mason.
- Watchmakers No. 102—693 Mission St., Rm. 706. Meets 4th Thursday, 414 Mason.
- Water Workers No. 401—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Web Pressmen No. 4—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
- Welders, No. 1330—1191 Market Street, (3). J. L. Rose, secretary.
- Wholesale Liquor Drivers & Salesmen No. 109—998 Market St., Rm. 404. PR. 1834.
- Window Cleaners No. 44—165 - 11th St. MA. 3624.

Anniversary Greetings To Organized Labor and the Labor Clarion



The California brewing industry extends its heartiest congratulations to the San Francisco Labor Clarion on its 46th anniversary.

During this time, Organized Labor and Brewing Management have constructively cooperated in building up one of California's great beverage industries.

Fine beers, widespread employment, and good wages are the foundation of an industrial policy aiming to serve the public with a quality product, promoting industrial peace, and building purchasing power.

The results of this policy speak for themselves, and brewers pledge themselves to its continuation.

With the cooperation of California Labor, brewers look forward to even greater economic opportunities for all as California industry rises to higher levels.

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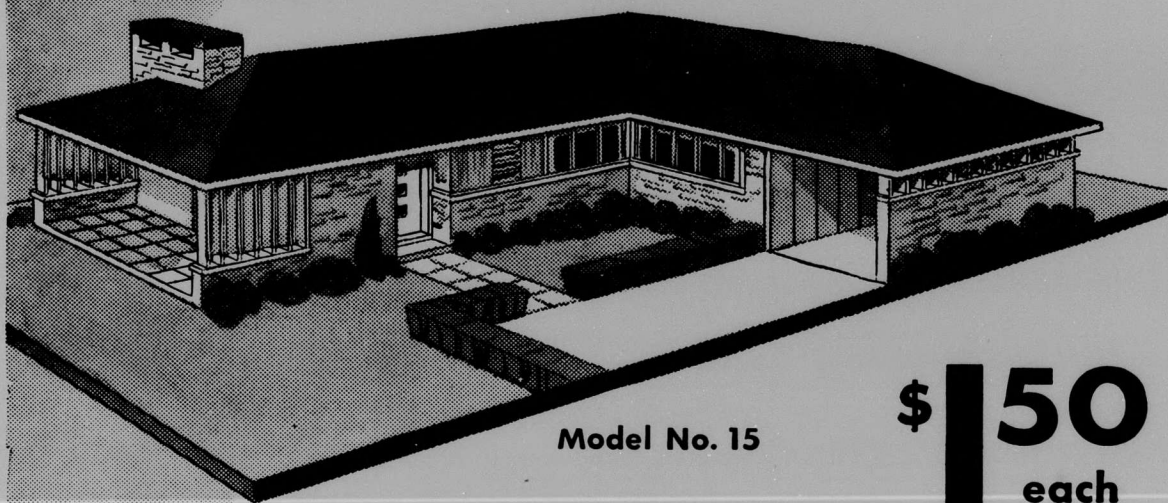
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Aztec Brewery	ABC
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Grace Bros. (Santa Rosa)	GB
Maier Brewing Company	Maier Select
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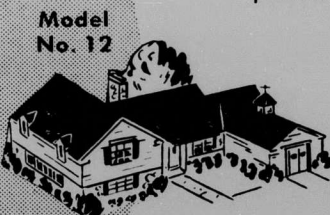


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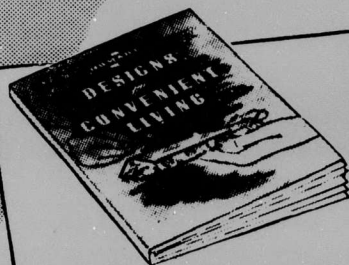
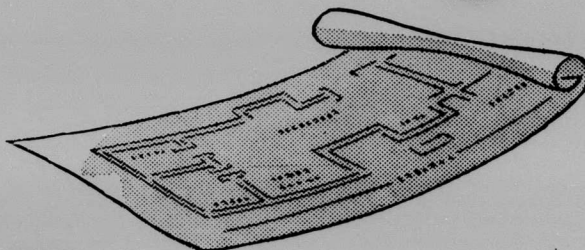


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